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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Half of America Has Its Code

Coal Strike Halts in Truce

Stratosphere Trip Has Mishap

Roumania Ends Martial Rule

Germany Sets New Glider Mark

Wall Street Weeps—Tear Gas

WASHINGTON announces that one-half the employees of the United States have come under the agreement terms of the National Recovery Act. The speed with which this has been brought about astonishes even the sponsors of the act, and permits them to point to very well-defined gains in employment, in purchasing power and in a planned national economy. The Blue Eagle, appearing over factory doors, in store windows and as a telltale sign in advertisements, is apparently making sure conquest of the country. General Johnson, who has been Recovery Administrator but six weeks, estimates that in another week almost the entire nation will be operating under codes. Six million more people at work by Labor Day, Sept. 4, was Johnson's bright hope—Now it is his expectation.

¶ Pennsylvania sees its soft coal strike halted through a truce arranged by the Recovery Administration. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, John H. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, and the mine owners sign an agreement that returns all strikers without prejudice to their jobs. It is really a victory for the strikers, for they are to hire their own check-weighmen as in union mines. A national board of four members to hear labor grievances is established, headed by Gerard Swope. The real tussle will come over the soft coal code on Aug. 9. President Roosevelt issues an elated statement. "Never in history has a strike of such threatened proportions been so quickly and generously settled," he says—"Public-spirited men have averted a disaster."

¶ Chicago sees Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle give spectacular proof of his ability as a poised balloonist. Commander Settle takes off in his 15-story balloon for the stratosphere soon after midnight, searchlights illuminating him for a vast crowd, finds an essential valve working improperly, instantly abandons his long-awaited attempt and brings the big gas bag to a skillful landing on the railroad tracks. He saves his precious instruments for an unimpaired later attempt to break Professor Piccard's record—Men like Settle show in annoying emergencies the same qualities that make them great in unprecedented opportunities.

¶ Roumania undertakes to get along without the reign of martial law. The emergency decree expires after six months and King Carol and Premier Vaida-Voevod apparently see no necessity for renewing it. When the decree issued in January the King was at-outs with Juliu Maniu, Roumania's foremost statesman, extreme Right and Left elements were active, serious strikes were in progress, and state officials and teachers were rebellious because unpaid. Under suspended civil law quiet has come, but it is the calm of a people apathetic over the breakdown of parliamentarism and recovery methods—When Roumania wakes up it may readily rebel again.

¶ New York City hopes anew that it is soon to break Tammany's strangling hold upon its municipal government. Harmony develops out of a mixed situation and Maj. Fiorello H. LaGuardia, former Congressman, accepts designation as fusion candidate for Mayor with all the anti-Tammany elements solidly behind him. Thus encouraged, the leaders will name a full fusion ticket in a suddenly rejuvenated campaign to wrest the city from the evil Tammany machine and its subservient Mayor John F. O'Brien—Why should the world's largest city remain one of its worst governed?

¶ Germany continues to keep its eyes in the air. A Zeppelin departs on the first run of the regular bi-weekly mail line between Berlin and South America. Guarantees are given on regularity, punctuality and security of transport. This anticipates the airplane mail service between Europe and South America, soon to follow. Kurt Schmidt, Koenigsberg University student, sets a new world record for gliders by remaining in the air in a homemade machine 36 hours, 27 minutes. Schmidt wished to remain up longer, but the airport signaled him to come down—And German youth is nothing if not obedient.

¶ Wall Street sees the New York Stock Exchange driven to the curb by two tear gas bombs set effectively in the ventilators. About 2000 brokers and clerks weep their way from the trading floor and the Exchange hastily closes. What seems like a serious assault results in no permanent damage. The bombs are traced to their factory, which sells knowingly only for police purposes, and several suspects are arrested. Foreign bourses receive the news without any sharp effect upon prices—This isn't the first time they have seen plenty of tears started in the stock exchange.

To Map Old and New World Route

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

John Grierson

British Aviator Putting Finishing Touches on His Converted Seaplane Before Taking Off From England to New York by Way of Greenland.

Labor Ranks Open To Massachusetts School-Teachers

Federation Hopes to Block Encroachments on Education

After four lean years, Massachusetts school-teachers, frayed white collar and all, are asked to join the ranks of labor.

Labor, with an eye to its responsibilities in the "New Deal" as well as its benefits, has thrown its forces against further encroachments on public education in Massachusetts and has called for complete organization of school-teachers.

This stand is unequivocally expressed in the joint report of the officers of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, which will be read at the convention opening in Springfield tomorrow.

Alluding to the harassing experiences of the "payless or underpaid" teachers of America in the last four years, the report declares the wisdom of mass action must now be apparent. Hence the state branch is calling on every central labor union in the Commonwealth to organize teachers in its locality.

Militant assistance for the great unorganized masses of industrial workers to come into the federation is urged. Company unions do not fill the bill in the protection of labor's interests under the recovery program, the report continues. Organized labor in Massachusetts is summoned to oppose company unions unreservedly. The company union is a weak vehicle with which to guarantee Labor's bargaining power; it lacks trained negotiators, access to bodies of essential facts and it lacks above all the power of a large group, without which there cannot be two equally strong parties to any contract. Efforts of employers to impose company unions on their workers is stigmatized as a violation of the recovery act, which gives labor the right to be represented by unions of their own choosing.

Stating its determination to organize federal employees, the federation reproves the Federal Government for throwing a blanket code over industry, thereby imposing higher labor costs and at the same time retaining salary cuts for its own employees.

The report also records the federation in favor of the five-day, 35-hour week. Declaring that Labor has had a "New Deal" politically and industrially, the federation report demands a "New Deal" legally and to this end calls on Massachusetts members "to begin now to resist the labor injunctions in our courts, when these edicts seek to deprive us of our constitutional and personal rights under the law."

Gov. Joseph B. Ely is sharply criticized for his opposition to ratification of the Federal Child Labor Amendment, and he is held up as a contrast to Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire, who has distinguished his administration for the liberal labor legislation passed.

The federation is further asked to dedicate itself to continue its crusade for unemployment insurance.

China Takes Steps To Combat Pirates

SHANGHAI, Aug. 5 (AP)—While the National Government ministries of communications and the navy conducted a conference in Nanking today on ways of combatting pirate hordes which have been pillaging China's coastal shipping, sea wolves added another Chinese ship to their long list of victims.

The steamer Yuishun, bound from Swatow in southern China to Shanghai, was seized by pirates off Swatow, according to advices reaching the owners of the vessel here. The anti-pirate conference today decided to urge the Government to require all Chinese ships to install wireless and to carry anti-pirate guards as first measures for striking at the menace. The Government hopes to enlist the assistance of the navy to patrol the coasts.

Proposed Air Lines Over the Atlantic Take Forward Step

French Attempt Flight 'to Nowhere'; Grierson Sets Out for New York

Regular transatlantic air service advanced another step today.

Crossings of the "big pond" began in both directions with Lieut. Maurice Rossi and Paul Codos, two French fliers, setting out from New York on a transatlantic flight "to nowhere" but with India as a possible goal, and John Grierson, young British aviator, off on the first leg of a flight from England to New York to survey a possible regular air route

In the meantime, Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh are back at Scoresby Sound, Greenland, describing the first west-to-east flight across that country as a part of their aerial survey for a proposed air route to Europe.

In Germany, a young student completed a record glider flight of 36 hours and 27 minutes, while reports from Berlin state that regular service between Europe and South America will be inaugurated tomorrow with the departure of the Graf Zeppelin from Friedrichshafen.

French Fliers Take Off For Flight to Karachi

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP)—A transatlantic flight "to nowhere" began today when Lieut. Maurice Rossi and Paul Codos, French aviators, took off from Floyd Bennett Field at 4.51 a. m., E. S. T., in an attempt to set a distance record.

They planned to cross the ocean by way of Newfoundland and the great circle route and then "just keep going." Persia, Africa, or Russia may be their landing place, they indicated, but they would prefer to land in Karachi, India.

The record they seek to smash is 5340 miles, set last February by Squadron Leader Oswald R. Gayford and Flight Lieut. Gilbert E. Nicholetts of the British Royal Air Force, who flew from Cranwell, Eng., to Walfish Bay, South West Africa.

Grierson Leaves England For Flight to New York

HULL, Eng., Aug. 5 (AP)—John Grierson, a young British aviator and former Royal Air Force pilot, started from Brough Airdrome today on the first stage of an intended flight to New York.

He plans to fly the northern route, stopping at Scapa Flow; Thorshaven in the Faroes; Iceland; Greenland, and Resolution Island in Hudson Strait. His flight is for experimental and survey purposes. His machine is a Moth plane converted into a seaplane.

Graf Zeppelin Doubles South American Trips

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 5—Regular fortnightly airship service between Europe and South America begins tomorrow.

The Graf Zeppelin's monthly trips between Friedrichshafen and Rio de Janeiro are considered by authorities to have justified further extension of service since regularity, punctuality and security of transport are already guaranteed.

German Pilot Glides 36 Hours 27 Minutes

BRANDENBURG, East Prussia, Aug. 5 (AP)—Kurt Schmidt, Koenigsberg University student, flying a glider he built himself, descended last night after setting a world's record of 36 hours 27 minutes.

Lindberghs at Scoresby Sound

SCORESBY SOUND, East Greenland, Aug. 5 (AP)—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh landed here this morning from Holstenborg, the first man to cross Greenland by air from west to east.

Hull Hastens To Roosevelt At Hyde Park

Returns From London Firm in Belief in International Coöperation

Stands by Conference

Declares Such a Meeting in 1914 Could Have Averted the World War

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Returning from the World Economic Conference, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today landed here and went straight to Hyde Park for a meeting with President Roosevelt on American foreign policy which may well open a new chapter in the nation's diplomatic history.

The conversations are for the purpose of charting the future course of foreign policy in the light of events in London and the United States. Mr. Hull returns to America as firmly convinced a supporter of fullest international coöperation as he was the day he sailed away. Of this fact he gave full proof in a landing statement which concluded:

"To preach the failure and futility of the World Economic Conference at this premature stage would be to preach the gospel of despair both as to economic and military disarmament. It is the verdict of history that many destructive wars, owing their origin to bitter trade and economic strife, could have been avoided under a policy of peaceful conference and mutual understanding.

"Had there been one week of frank conference in July, 1914, such as the recent six weeks at London, the catastrophe of the World War probably could have been averted.

Conference Not in Vain

"The 64 nations which met at London prepared the way for continuing conference and coöperation, with the united purpose of liberating the world from the man-made economic shackles that now disastrously oppress all human-kind. No one can reasonably conclude that this great undertaking has been or will be in vain."

With these sentiments on his lips, Mr. Hull returns to a nation which is tasting the heady tonic of self-contained recovery. Whether the Government of which he is the senior cabinet member shall follow his ideal of international coöperation, or continue withdrawing for a considerable period further into isolation is the broad issue the conferees at Hyde Park must discuss. Higher tariff walls, for instance, increasing still more drastically the stifling process which Mr. Hull

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Ether Balloon Down When Valve Sticks About 1000 Feet Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—The most ambitious attempt ever made to soar to unknown heights in the stratosphere was cut short here early today. The great balloon carrying up Lieut.-Commander T. W. G. Settle began to lose gas soon after the take-off up about 1000 feet and came down within 20 minutes.

Commander Settle was unhurt and the balloon equipment only slightly damaged. The landing, fortunately, occurred in a railroad yard. The gas bag and its gondola missed various hazards. The cause of the leak is attributed to a stuck valve.

Commander Settle so eased the fall that the impact was not severe. The bottom of the gondola was dented but not seriously enough to make it useless for another trial, it is thought. The balloon was not much damaged. It was at once loaded into a handy freight car for shipping back to Akron, where it was made.

The delicate instruments for measuring the cosmic rays and making other experiments had been jarred and will have to be overhauled before another try. Associates of Commander Settle expect him to seek as early an opportunity as can be had to make a second flight.

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Things Present

European statesmen have studied the "New Deal" in America. What two of them—Mussolini and Herriot—think about it will be found on the Editorial page. (And if you read the first editorial, that Latin quotation means, "It is sweet and becoming to die for one's country.")

An instructive discussion of adjectives has a prominent place on the Progress in Education page. The article is one of a series, "Our Living Language," which appears weekly.

What with the "blue eagle" and NRA, there is bound to be much new leisure. The Bookman has a word or two to say about how it might be employed. Book Reviews and Literary News page.

The fad for thin watches is only a return to an old style, as you will discover in an illustrated article on timepieces on the Interior Decorations and Antiques page.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's page, the News of Art, Music and the Theater page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and more Hymnal Notes.

Planning Mexico's New Deal

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Former President Calles (Left) and President Rodriguez

Their Policies Promote Closer Coöperation Between the Government of the Southern Republic and Its Economic Forces, With Special Reference to Mining.

Mexicans Support State Partnership In Trade Fields

President Reviews Means of Linking Industries and Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—A definite trend toward modified socialism or "government partnership" in industry and commerce has become evident in the policy of the group dominating the Mexican government.

On the heels of recent statements by former President Calles, "strong man" of Mexico, in which he pointed to Socialism as the ultimate goal of this country's present development, came declarations by President Rodriguez and the promulgation of a law indicative of a desire for a closer knitting of the nation's administration with its economic forces.

To what extent President Roosevelt's "new deal" has been felt in shaping of the Mexicon policy is a matter of conjecture, but it is generally recognized that the modification of the United States attitude toward big business has been in a measure reflected here and in other countries where United States big business has investments.

Of course, in many respects Mexico's social legislation is, and has been for some time, more advanced than that of the United States; for instance, in the labor laws and in the expropriation clauses of the Federal Constitution, but the Government has been extremely cautions in exercising the last named rights when they affected foreign property owners.

Program Practically Assured

A few days before promulgating the law which established the "National Economic Council," a technical governmental advisory organization, President Rodriguez applied the general concepts of the Administration's policy in opening the sessions of the technical consulting committee of the National Revolutionary Party which started working out Mexico's six-year plan to coincide with the next presidential term beginning in December, 1934.

This committee will recommend its program to the December, 1933, convention of the party in Queretaro. Since the party continues to control the Government, and indications are that it still will after the elections, its program is virtually assured of being enacted into law.

President Rodriguez, in opening the committee's sessions, made recommendations regarded as significant in leading to socialization and governmental exploitation of mining properties. Referring to his previous statements, in which he outlined general policies which Mexico should adopt, President Rodriguez pointed to the stress he had placed upon the extractive industries and the need of "taking advantage of the nation's natural resources." At the same time he recommended that the State should use every means avail-

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Mighty Sweep of NRA Drive Exceeds Hopes of Sponsors

Passes Halfway Mark Well on Way to Labor Day Goal of 6,000,000 Jobs—Sets World Precedent for Constructive Action

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—America's mighty move for a restored purchasing power, increased employment and a planned national economy passed what is computed to have been its "halfway mark" this week in a speed that far outdistanced the fondest hopes of its sponsors.

Over half the employees of the country have either come under, or are on the point of coming under, the terms of the National Recovery Act agreement, according to computations here.

"Blue Eagles" are appearing in the shop windows of the nation; newspaper advertisements are beginning to display the emblem on every page; reports of additional jobs made available to workers over the United States fill the columns.

Not only the citizens of America watch eagerly the development of the unique experiment, but the eyes of the world are turned to the dramatic events transpiring in the United States. These events have taken place with startling rapidity.

Six Weeks of History

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator, was summoned to Washington in June and only gave his first formal press conference June 23. A mere six weeks have elapsed since that time—as crowded a six weeks as has ever occurred in the life of a great democracy outside of war.

The first concrete, specific achievement in the recovery program came on July 17, when the great textile code of fair competition, directly affecting 450,000 workers, took effect—24 days after General Johnson's press conference. One hundred thousand more jobs will develop from this order it is believed.

Since that time, with breath-taking rapidity, other developments in the great mobilization of industry have occurred, and in the last few days speed has constantly accelerated.

The time has come, officials believe, for the first stock-taking of results. General Johnson forecasts that by Aug. 12—one week more—almost the entire nation will be operating under temporary or permanent codes, increasing purchasing power by many millions, and expanding employment through succeeding weeks.

The Labor Day Goal

Six million more people at work by Labor Day, Sept. 4, is the goal of the drive. In addition, the nation is making the first immediate mass effort for restoration of purchasing power.

Late this week 680 proposals for permanent codes were pending before NRA. The total will grow bigger before it gets smaller. For the time being, officials cannot hope to dispose of all these individual agreements. It was the knowledge that employment and purchasing power could not keep pace with rising factory production unless some faster agency was found that led to the blanket code. This movement was launched only a fortnight ago—July 21—with the President's radio call for action occurring on Monday, July 24. Already, in the brief time since then, vast changes have started to transform the complexion of American industry.

Here are some of the results that can be set down in the first, sketchy stock-taking of the NRA campaign:

Permanent specific codes have been approved and signed in the cotton textile industry, and the shipbuilding industry; while some nine other cotton textile subsidiary industries have been put temporarily under its code.

Impetus by Temporary Codes

Temporary codes have been agreed to for the retailers and food store industries of the country, with the immediate prospect of increasing employment by 1,100,000 in this single source; increasing purchasing power by $900,000,000; reducing working hours from 60-70 a week to 48; and raising wages from as low as $5 weekly to minimum of $12-$15

Codes for four of the country's biggest industries—textiles, oil, mo-

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Austria and Germany Exchange Reprisals On Press Writers

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, Aug. 5—Authorities here have arrested two German correspondents for sending to German papers allegedly untrue communications about Austria, and for taking active part in furthering the outlawed Hitlerist movement.

The action is understood to be in reprisal for the arrest of the Austrian correspondent of the Vienna Neue Freie Presse in Berlin. The situation is reminiscent of what happened two months ago when the Austrian government arrested and expelled Chancellor Adolf Hitler's agent, Mr. Theo Habicht, here and the Berlin Government as a reprisal arrested and expelled the Austrian official press attaché of the Austrian legation in Berlin.

The present development accentuates the conflict between the two countries which is already extremely acute, and which expresses itself in constant clandestine National Socialist propaganda here and minor acts of violence and has driven a section of public opinion to clamor for international intervention of the League of Nations or the great powers in favor of Austria.

Still despite frequent arrests, some friction and much agitation, the general situation is regarded as much calmer than a month ago. But in some quarters a recrudescence of National Socialist activity is expected in the fall.

Cuban Strikes Spread Despite Machado Threats

HAVANA, Aug. 5 (AP) — Despite governmental threats to fight strikes with martial law and bans on union meetings, truck drivers, messenger boys, and tobacco workers joined more than 24,000 other employees today in strikes that kept most industrial activity at a standstill.

With the right to meet peacefully revoked, further organization of the strike movement, in which various groups seek lower operating fees and increased income, went forward in secret under the direction of a central committee, with headquarters in Suburban Cerro. Omnibus and taxi drivers conferred with the Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Octavia Zubrizarreta, and a solution of their grievances seemed likely, their requests having been met. Unless they decide to support other striking organizations, they may resume work tomorrow. What railway employees will do, however, remained in doubt.

British and German Canoeists Seek New Adventures on Scottish Lochs

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Seafaring in canoes is apparently not the prerogative of the Eskimo. Adventurous holidays piloting these tiny craft about the British Isles now shows evidence of becoming an international pastime.

This month a party of German canoeists are being conducted by members of the British Canoe Club on a tour of Scotland. Not content with cutting their way across the beautiful but possibly stormy lochs of Scotland, these adventurers are to paddle their frail craft round part of the west coast of that country before turning up the long Caledonian Canal to Inverness.

The German party, composed largely of students, will paddle all the way down the Rhine from Bresach, some 30 miles from the Swiss frontier, before taking a larger vessel to Edinburgh. When they arrive at Edinburgh and unfold their canoes—literally for these Germans' "faltboote" are made that way—they will just be "beginning their holiday in earnest."

More evidence of the popularity of canoeing comes from a race across the English Channel which has now been in progress for some time. Having reached Margate from London the two rivals appear to have found it very difficult to continue. One, having set out one day, it is alleged, with three bottles, four oranges and a pair of socks was swamped by heavy seas, everything being washed out of the boat except himself. Undeterred the two await the pleasure of the weather.

Labor Is Asked To Bar Activity Pending Codes

Approves Proposal Made by Union and Capital Heads for Peace

Names Board to Aid

Action Amounts to Moratorium on Strikes Until Recovery Drive Is Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 5—A commission composed of representatives of labor, industry and political economy was named by President Roosevelt today to assist him in his efforts to end industrial disputes and bring Capital and Labor together back of his national industrial program.

The President's statement was made here simultaneously with the call of the national recovery administration in Washington for industrial peace, and followed an earlier call for a truce in the Pennsylvania bituminous coal strike pending efforts by a mediation board which he set up to establish permanent peace in the soft coal fields.

The President's announcement is interpreted here as tantamount to a demand by him for a moratorium on strikes and lockouts.

Roosevelt's Statement

The President's statement follows:

"Of importance to the recovery program is an appeal to management and labor for industrial peace, which has just been sent to me for approval. With compelling logic, it called upon every individual in both groups to avoid strikes, lockouts or any aggressive action during the recovery program.

"It is a document on a par with Samuel Gompers' memorable wartime demand to preserve the status quo in labor disputes, and in addition to the signature of the president of the American Federation of Labor, it carries the signature of every great labor leader and every great industrial leader on the two advisory boards of the recovery administration. It is an act of economic statesmanship. I earnestly commend it to the public consciousness.

"This joint appeal proposes the creation of a distinguished tribunal to pass promptly on any case of hardship or dispute that may arise from interpretation or application of the President's reeployment agreement. The advantages of this recommendation are plain and I accept it and hereby appoint the men it proposes, whose names will carry their own commendation to the country:

"Senator Robert F. Wagner.
"Mr. William Green.
"Dr. Leo Wolman.
"Mr. John L. Lewis.
"Mr. Walter C. Teagle.
"Mr. Gerard Swope.
"Mr. Louis E. Kirstein."

Truce in Coal Strike

Announcement by the President of his intervention in the coal strike that threatened to spread from the Pennsylvania field to far-flung mining areas followed an hour's conference between him and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator, who flew here last night to lay the truce plan before him. The President said:

"A great coal strike threatened the entire bituminous field and because of scant storage at factories also threatened the revival of manufacture on which so much depends.

"On the basis of a simple uggestion for settlement, made by General Johnson, both management and labor have declared an absolute truce on dissension at the mine to await the regulation of the whole matter at the coming hearings on the coal codes.

"In the meantime all disagreements are to be settled by a board of my selection to which both sides agree — Gerard Swope, Louis Kirstein and George L. Berry. Never in our country has a strike of such threatened proportions been settled so quickly and so generously.

Congratulates Both Sides

"The public-spirited men on both sides of the agreement are to be congratulated in thus averting threatened disaster, but I cannot let the occasion pass without referring to the tireless and constructive labors of the intermediaries, Governor Pinchot, Gerard Swope, Edward McGrady and Walter Teagle, as well as to the operators and to John Lewis and other representatives of the miners."

President Roosevelt telephoned Mr. Lewis in Washington last night and congratulated him on the part he played in helping end the coal strike.

General Johnson said that if the Pennsylvania mine strike had not been stopped, "it would have extended to 200,000 men" and "would have spread in a week or two into the mid-western mines."

Truce in Coal Strike Is Won by Roosevelt Pending Code Action

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—The Roosevelt Administration, through NRA auspices, has averted what promised to be its first major strike, and in so doing has set up machinery to handle similar crises in future.

That a period of industrial unrest similar to that in the Pennsylvania

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Labor Is Asked To Bar Activity Pending Codes

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soft coal field is at hand is illustrated by announcement of the Department of Labor, bureau of labor statistics, that nearly 300,000 workers are now on strike throughout the country.

The simultaneous progress made in unionization finds record in the A. F. of L. announcement that it issued 116 charters to new, directly affiliated local unions during July alone, compared with only 33 in the full 12-month period ending September, 1932, and compared with 75 in the entire "boom" year of 1929.

Victory for Union

Accompanied by a statement from President Roosevelt, hailing the settlement, peace was brought to the threatened soft-coal regions by an agreement representing the United Mine Workers of America, of which Mr. John W. Lewis is head; the Government, represented by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, and officials of the largest coal companies in Pennsylvania, including subsidiary mines of the United States Steel Corporation and the Pittsburgh Coal Company, a Mellon-controlled mine.

Though the United Mine Workers are not mentioned by name the agreement represents a victory for them in the preliminary encounter, and sends them back to work with the right to hire their own checkweighmen who stand at the mouth of the mine tipple, and weigh the coal as it comes out, guaranteeing workers fair measurement.

The agreement is a truce, rather than peace itself. The real issue will come up again Aug. 9, when the soft-coal operators of the nation meet in the capital under NRA auspices to consider a special code. At this time the arguments of labor for representation will be heard emphatically. Effort to reach agreement for this chaotic and riven industry will represent probably the hardest task that will come before General Johnson.

Terms of Agreement

The three points of the agreement reached here last night before General Johnson flew to Hyde Park for a midnight consultation with President Roosevelt follow:

1. All strikers will return to work at once.
2. Strikers are to be reëmployed without prejudice.
3. Miners will be permitted to hire their own check-weight men as permitted in all union mines.

As an additional or fourth part of the agreement, possibly transcending all the others in long-term importance a national board was established to take up existing grievances of labor and to settle or arbitrate them. The body is strikingly similar to the War Labor Board. The board will consist of Mr. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company; Mr. Louis D. Kirstein of William Filene's Sons of Boston, and Maj. George L. Berry, president of the Printing Pressmen and Assistants Union of North America.

Walkouts at Two Mines Follow Close on Truce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIONTOWN, Penna., Aug. 5—President Roosevelt's truce for the western Pennsylvania's coal strike was followed here today with walkouts at two more mines and a mass picketing demonstration at another.

Simultaneously, a meeting of local strike leaders was called for tonight for ratification of the three points in the President's strike agreement between strikers, coal operators and officials of the United Mine Workers of America.

The picketing of mines today was organized on a basis of two or three men to a mine. Two mines of the Pleasant Valley Mining Company, which have remained in operation throughout the controversy, were the scene of the first demonstration today as several hundred strikers massed at their entrances and called upon miners to join them. The demonstrators then paraded across the Fayette County line to the Standard Mine of the H. C. Frick Coke Company near Mount Pleasant, in Westmoreland County.

Thus far the rank and file of the strikers have shown no jubilation over the attainment of a strike truce. It was stressed by a few leaders who refused to be quoted that the men have been striking for recognition of their union, which was not included in the President's three points for peace.

Mr. William Feeney, president of District No. 4, United Mine Workers, sent out a call last night for a district meeting of presidents and secretaries of all locals to take a vote on the agreement. He was quoted as predicting "ready acceptance of the word of Franklin D. Roosevelt."

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Arizona Minerals Give Choice Paint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tonopah, Nev.

AMONG the many natural resources of Nevada, the major part of them as yet undeveloped or but partially so, are a number of large deposits of mineral paints.

The ochers and umbers from these deposits have stood the acid test of government chemists, who have pronounced their iron content of higher percentage than that of any other similar material found elsewhere in the United States. A few miles north of Austin, Nev., there are several of these paint deposits that have been more or less developed in a crude way over a period of many years. Just recently, however, the owners, Mr. H. W. Rast and Mrs. Lizzie Bauman, have installed a pulverizing plant and are making small shipments to Pacific coast paint companies.

Many buildings in Austin are painted in whole or in part with paint from these deposits; and some of these structures, painted a score of years or more ago, show little or no loss of color of the paint. As a protection against fire it is declared to rate high.

Mighty NRA Drive Makes Live History

(Continued from Page 1)

torcars and steel—were either in or agreed to, and a date set, Aug. 9, for the first hearing on a proposed soft coal code.

In the first week after Mr. Roosevelt's radio appeal an estimated 1,000,000 employers signed the agreement for shorter hours and bigger pay.

The big New York banks pledged their support to the campaign, while Mr. Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, declared he would furnish $1,000,000,000 to banks which "can use additional capital to good advantage." Far-reaching sociological changes have occurred, in the elimination of child labor from the textile industry and in all trades signing codes; omission of the company union clause in the steel industry's code, and in better living conditions such as abolition of night work and the like.

Labor Stands to Gain

Labor apparently stands to make great gains through organization under the collective bargaining agreements being written into the new codes. A permanent self-governing board for the textile industry with representatives of employers, labor and the Government has been created; and similar boards will be instituted for every industry signing a permanent code.

Labor has won a preliminary bout in the terms of the settlement of the soft coal strike at the Frick Coke Co. in Fayette County, Penna., through recognition of right to pay their own check weighman which is tantamount to union recognition.

Another development has been the gradual expansion and elaboration of the original presidential agreement or blanket order, through the formation of a judicial committee to "interpret" the document. This body has handed down 20 "interpretations" greatly extending the order. Many of these orders, however, appear to whittle away the original purpose of the code: for example, instead of a rigid 40-hour week maximum, hours as high as 48 are permitted some trades.

Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, rail coordinator, has appealed to the transportation companies to stand in line, and has announced that 40,000 more workers have already been employed. As the most recent sign of accelerating developments in one day alone—yesterday 10 industries were authorized to use new codes: advertising specialties, fluid milk; knitted outwear; oil burner manufacture; optical goods; paint and varnish; printing; lumber; toys and wheat flour milling.

Reëmployment Group Named for New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Rapidly coordinating the steps necessary for the blue eagle's campaign here next week, Mr. Grover A. Whalen, local chairman of the President's emergency reëmployment committee, has appointed 43 prominent persons to comprise an executive group to take charge of activities, a publishers' committee, a committee on radio and a chief of a bureau of information which will provide employers with authoritative legal information as to their rights, duties and responsibilities under the new code on wages and hours of employment in industry.

While the total number of employers who have enrolled under the insignia of the "blue eagle" now totals 100,000, leaders of the campaign here hope that 500,000 will have joined the ranks when the committees' activities close on Aug. 31.

Railroad Freight Rate Reduction Denied

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission today refused to grant a general reduction in railroad freight rates.

Citizens to Block NRA Code Fakers By Offering Clues

No Halfway Promises Will Be Accepted, Employers Told

Employers are not to sign the President's recovery agreement with their fingers crossed. It is to be "all the way" or nothing.

This sharp injunction, issued from the New England District Recovery headquarters today, has dissipated still further any expectation that code dodgers will escape and threatens to end promptly a practice that is weakening the effectiveness of these agreements.

For the past week certain employers have been tacking onto their agreements marginal notes, whole pages or sheets that have been designed to exempt the signers from certain provisions obnoxious to him. Labor clauses have been the pet target of these additions.

But from now on, New England authorities are going to impound such agreements until Washington releases them and local authorities do not expect any but the simonpure agreements to be accepted.

Blue Eagle Deputies

The successful policing of this program is further foreshadowed today by evidence that consumers are enrolling as deputies to check on holders of the "Blue Eagle."

Consumers have turned detective and are telephoning in clues on code dodging to the authorities.

"Effective policing of the plan can only be carried out this way," said Miss Margaret Wiseman of the Massachusetts Consumers League, today. "If the entire country would take on the responsibility of acting as a vast intelligence service, then the many cases of violations which have been observed would be called to account."

Recommendations sent by consumer organizations to the recovery officials in Washington calling for the designation of a specific authority to which the public can send its complaints are under consideration.

In the meantime, accounts of the actual effectiveness of the recovery program poured into headquarters. Profound in its almost complete absence of any negative factors is the case of Biddeford and Saco in Maine. Here in these cities the textile code went into operation and practically the complete list of welfare recipients was wiped out as almost 350 workers went back to the factories.

Merchants Sign Up

The effect was so immediate on retail sales that every retail employer with the exception of eight merchants, as if at an evangelical meeting, rose and signed the pledge to the United States Government.

Returning to the question of consumers policing the code, Miss Wiseman declared that until some central complaint bureau is completed, amateur Sherlock Holmes will find three vigilance groups anxious to receive their information.

Members of the labor group have either their local unions, or the offices of the state Federation of Labor, to turn to. Long active in fighting sweatshops, the labor officials can bring instant pressure to bear where it is needed.

Employers who see their competitors around the corner squeezing out from under the spirit of the law through the letter of technicalities may turn to special committees of their trade associations, formed for that express purpose.

Consumers will find the district recovery administration or the Massachusetts Consumer's League on the other end of the telephone. Certain Boston chain stores have been today observed by consumer representatives carrying out several new questionable practices.

"Tricks" Develop

They raise a worker a few dollars to the $35 point, at which he may be designated an "executive," and is thus freed from the restrictions regarding hours of labor. Messenger boys and the like are asked to leave the premises for two or three hours during the day and thenreport back—this constituting their reduction in hours. Several dozen such cases are now under official investigation.

These and other employers prone to turn profiteers were told that the purses of the buyers must be kept ahead of prices. Employers who hold stocks of goods purchased at pre-code low prices to sell at higher levels for excessive profits are the objects of this warning.

The retail merchants in Massachusetts are expected to add approximately 25,000 employees by the working of the reëmployment agreement. Careful estimates, based on latest available figures, place the present annual pay roll of retail stores in this State at about $175,000,000 which will be increased proportionately with the number of workers added.

Not over 25 per cent of the Massachusetts retail stores have yet received President Roosevelt's agreement that goes only to those employing three persons or more. Since revocation of that order all employers are eligible.

Enthusiasm Runs High

Enthusiasm is gaining in various communities, and steps to bring in the entire list of employers are being taken. In Dorchester, the Board of Trade is conducting the drive on a "combat unit," with military titles assigned to hard workers to bring in all 1500 in that section of Boston. Nearly half have already signed the agreement.

The district recovery committee, named by President Roosevelt, has itself taken the initiative in calling a meeting in the temporary absence of definite sailing orders from Washington. It is expected to swing into action within two or three days.

In Rhode Island, the state advisory board was in session today, addressed by Mr. Hugh D. Butler, secretary of the district recovery board in Boston, who flew from Boston to Providence in an autogiro. A huge NRA banner was broken loose while over Providence so that the Blue Eagle might hover over all the people with its message of hope and inspiration.

Old Rail Leader's Daughter Aids Consumers With Codes

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Underwood

Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON — Women, who wield so large a portion of the nation's purchasing power, are fittingly represented on the consumers' advisory board, appointed by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator of the National Recovery Act, to give the persons who are going to buy the products of the new industrial order a voice in the discussions of proposed codes going on here.

Chairman of the new commission is Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey, of New York, daughter of the financier and capitalist, Mr. E. H. Harriman. In spite of the $100,000,000 fortune her father amassed, Mrs. Rumsey, the former Mary Harriman, has taken an active interest in the common man's viewpoint and has attained prominence as a social worker in New York City. Her family has long been known for its generous donations to charities.

"To give the plain citizen means of articulation" in the new order that President Roosevelt has described as a "partnership between government and business," is the way Mrs. Rumsey conceives of her committee. She met with it for the first time between sessions of the public hearing on the cotton textile code, the first to be submitted to the National Recovery Administration.

At Barnard College Mrs. Rumsey pecialized in sociological studies. Her interests lie along the lines of those of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who is a close friend.

Believing that an order in which men work together instead of in competition is most logical, Mrs. Rumsey has been deeply interested in the coöperative movement both among producers and consumers. She aided in founding the Eastern Livestock Coöperative Marketing Association, being a stock raiser herself at her Middleburg Valley estate in Virginia.

She has also been active in the Emergency Exchange Association recently formed to promote bartering among consumers. When her attention was called to the writings of George Russell ("A. E."), the Irish poet, she persuaded him to come to this country to lecture on the coöperative movement.

In New York, Mrs. Rumsey has been an official of the community councils and a member of the executive committee of the Gibson Unemployment Relief Committee, helping to direct the "share the work" and "block aid" campaigns.

Mrs. Rumsey expects to spend most of the summer at her Virginia estate, where she raises riding horses as well as cattle. She will drive to Washington when her presence is needed. Besides giving her attention to social work and farming, Mrs. Rumsey has been interested in art, in dramatics and in the press. She has had money in newspapers and syndicates and recently made an unsuccessful bid to purchase the Washington Post.

Boston Art Notes

Bookshop for Boys and Girls

Modern prints make up the exhibition for August being held at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls on Boyston Street. They have been sent from the Weyhe Galleries in New York, known for enterprise with and promotion of work by young American artists.

In keeping with the trend of the times, these younger printmakers choose the medium of lithography, which gives them a chance to achieve tonal effects in the silvery, granular surface. Lithography hovers somewhere between the arts of painting and drawing. It lends itself to atmospheric qualities and veiled, illusive effect. It is not sharp and delineative; results can be obtained more quickly than in etching or engraving.

Among prints to be seen are some by Mr. Adolf Dehn, known for his satirical sketches of American life. Here there are "Snow Scene" and "Autumn in Minnesota," in which he turns to landscape for crisp characterization. Other landscapes are made by Mr. J. W. Taylor, whose scenic portrayals are tonal. There are industrial subjects, such as "Railroad Yard," by Reginald Marsh, and "Construction," by Sternberg, both etchings.

Victoria Hutson sends some lithographs which include a very precisely depicted "Cyclamen" and an "Interior." From the satirical hand of Mabel Dwight there come some scenes of city life, including a street corner view, the book-stalls on the Quai in Paris, and "On the Ferry." Miss Dwight is one of a group of women lithographers in America who comment quietly and pertinently upon American life. They are modest in dimensions; their pictorial talents are tinged with dramatic characteristics. This group has emerged in the last decade and has added appreciably to the product of American art; it has also exhibited a commendable curiosity in the matter of experimentation.

D. A.

Boy Says He's Short As the Grass He Cuts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—A spokesman for youngsters who want lawnmowing put under a code is Wirt Atmar Jr., of East Texas. Wirt has just written to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator, to see if something can be done to make parents pay high wages to those who perform chores.

Wirt wrote: "I am a boy 16 years old, and live in the heart of East Texas. The weather in East Texas makes it permissible for the grass to grow all the year, thus making me stay a few feet behind a small machine better known as a lawn mower.

"This new 'blanket code' includes nearly every phase of work, and the employers, and the employees except we, the younger generation, the lawn keepers. I was wondering if an additional clause could be put in this code to provide for shorter working hours for us, and especially a salary which we do not receive at present, because our employers (our parents) have not given the latter matter any consideration."

Vera Shows Girls How 'Champs' Win Hopscotch Contests

Boston's hopscotch champion was chosen this morning, when veteran hopscotchers from seven Boston playgrounds made the dust fly at the Charles Street Mall on the Common.

Fourteen girls, a winner and runner-up from each district, displayed their skill, following elimination contests on outlying playgrounds during the past week.

The winner in this morning's hopscotching was Miss Vera Leibiti of the World War Memorial Park in East Boston, with Miss Helen Coughlin of the Mission Hill Playground, Roxbury, runner-up. Awards were presented by Mr. William P. Long.

The Community Service of Boston, under whose auspices this and other playground activities are being conducted, is making a definite effort to enroll girls in playground activities, according to Mr. W. Duncan Russell, general director. The older girls department, under Miss Helen Kelley, has done much in forwarding these activities, which are for girls 13 and older.

Carnival night is to be held at all playgrounds except the William Smith in Brighton, on Friday, Aug. 11. All-sports competitions will be held for older girls in the various sections on that night. Brighton's carnival will take place on Aug. 15. On Saturday, Aug. 12, the finals in the older girls' horseshoe pitching tournament will be held on the Common.

The Boston Park Department Traveling Theatre takes "the road" on Aug. 8, at 7 p. m. Its first "stand" will be the World War Memorial Park at East Boston.

Montgomery Children Enjoy Annual Outing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 5 — The Montgomery Exchange Club was host Aug. 3 to more than 400 underprivileged children at their annual "Sunshine Special," an outing given for youngsters who have no other chance during the year to get out into the woods and play.

Mr. J. T. Alley, chairman of the committee in charge of the event, said merchants of the city had cooperated by donating, among other things, 100 pounds of "hot dogs," 14 bunches of bananas, 25 gallons of ice cream, 1500 rolls, 976 bottled drinks and all the kraut, cakes, candy and presents needed. Pastors and welfare workers had made up a list of underprivileged children who were invited, and members of the club and a bus company provided transportation.

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Hull Hastens To Roosevelt At Hyde Park

(Continued from Page 1)

complains of in his statement today, seem to be called for to protect increasing prices and wages.

President Roosevelt cabled Mr. Hull before he left Europe that they must have a conference at Hyde Park at the earliest possible moment, and on his way across the Atlantic the Secretary of State had been preparing for the meeting. He had been marshaling the evidence in favor of world coöperation to present to his chief.

He has drafted arguments against such spokesmen of nationalism as Mr. Bernard M. Baruch and even Prof. Raymond Moley, both of whom he frankly believes to be antagonistic to his policies. The personal incompatibility between Mr. Hull and his Assistant Secretary of State, Professor Moley, is now not even so much as an open secret: it is fully avowed.

Future Work Organized

To implement his program of continued international coöperation, Mr. Hull recommends to the President the machinery set up in London to continue the conference's work next month. In his landing statement he said:

"The future work of the conference is organized in detail. The conference has created two permanent continuing agencies, first a bureau consisting of the 16 most important and most widely representative nations, and secondly an executive committee consisting of the officers of the conference and the president, vice-president and secretaries of the main committees. These bodies, one or both, will meet in September with the fullest possible powers to take any action necessary within the scope of the conference to advance its work, whether by calling local or regional or special meetings, by organizing studies, or by reconvening the full session."

In addition to this program, Mr. Hull anticipates that the United States on its own account can take the lead in regional or bipartite economic agreements. Toward this end, he is examining with interest the possibilities of the quadrennial pan-American conference, meeting in Montevideo in December. Even before then, conversations are expected in Washington with a number of interested powers to work out commercial treaties.

During his return trip on the S. S. President Harding, Mr. Hull has had his economic and treasury experts work out memoranda of the possibilities of action. They have not only fully analyzed the shortcomings of the London meeting, but have ranged over ground which may be covered in coming months. Only approval from President Roosevelt is necessary to accelerate this work until it becomes a full-fledged national program of practical international coöperation.

Hull Gets Experience

It is along these lines that the Hyde Park talks are expected to develop. Mr. Hull returns to America with a big trunk full of experience. He has made personal contact with the world's statesmen, acquired an insight into their problems and methods, and speaks with a different authority than when he sailed. Not the least of his advantages has been a series of talks on the ship with Mr. Arthur Sweetser, veteran American official of the League of Nations, who has brought to the Secretary the results of his own pioneering experiences at Geneva.

The new administration of foreign affairs, therefore, is a vastly improved group than that which moved in on March 4, and sailed for Europe on May 31.

Another side of the picture was given on landing by Representative S. D. McReynolds, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and a member of the delegation.

He insisted that "a group of countries" at London, interested in selfish advantage, sought to secure stabilization of the American dollar on terms which would have damaged the United States. But he concluded that these and all countries must ultimately coöperate before permanent recovery returned to any nation, and he criticized the self-containment school which would raise tariffs higher than ever. He said:

"That was no sham meeting at London . . . it was throughout a business conference. The realization of these conclusions amply repaid us for the time and labor that went into the effort of making the conference a success. I do not believe that it is sound American policy to permit this effort to prove in vain."

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Government Partnership Trend Evidenced by Mexican Leaders

(Continued from Page 1)

able to develop the mining industry and improve technique.

Citing the authority given through the controversial Article 27, the President declared, "The committee should study principally the possibility of creating national mineral reserves with the aim of averting that those materials over which the State constitutionally conserves direct domain be exploited without limit by private interests to the jeopardy of the nation's economic system."

Three Means Outlined

Continuing, President Rodriguez said: "There is a notable tendency to modify the economic status of certain industries, especially mining, for converting them from private interests to public utilities and there are three means for attaining this end, namely, state control, nationalization and socialization. The committee should determine if the national mining reserves should be administered directly by the State and if the next budget should contain appropriations for this purpose. Another means is through nationalization by using state employees and the third is direct socialization.

The President also suggested the possibility of a system whereby the State and capitalists would work jointly through a partnership scheme.

Most of the President's recommendations referred to the national reserve properties, but he pointed the way also toward sweeping changes in the present concession system, on properties not included in the national reserves, by suggesting that the committee study the feasibility of altering the system of periodical concessions to private persons and corporations.

Señor Rodriguez recommended that the committee determine whether that system continue or be changed into exploitation of the non-reserve properties through formation of coöperatives which would work under the direct vigilance of the Government. Most of the mining done in Mexico at the present time falls within the category of concessions.

Large Scale "Brain Trust"

While mining circles and other investors were wondering just how far such a program would go, President Rodriguez promulgated his law establishing the National Economic Council which is designed to bring about a closer relationship between the administration and business, a kind of "brain trust" on a large scale. Mining industries generally seemed to think that the immediate result of the Government's mining policy will be, after the six-year-plan has begun to operate, the establishment of government smelters and refineries. This end of the business is in the hands of private interests at present.

In promulgating the new law, President Rodriguez declared that "the social policy of the revolutionary government of Mexico has been characterized by a tendency constantly to associate progressively the administration with all the social forces and all economic activities with the aim of unifying the national conscience, the increase of wealth and its more equitable distribution."

The law becomes effective Aug. 1 and sets up the council as an advisory body under direct jurisdiction of the Presidency. The council, whose functions are to "concretely resolve the consultations presented by the President and to recommend the initiation of movements considered helpful in bettering social and economic conditions, is composed of representatives of all the commercial, agricultural and industrial interests, as well as delegates from all the state economic councils, a staff of 10 economic technicians, representatives of the professions, and of consumers' organizations. Both labor and capital are represented.

Ample Decree Powers

The council must hold annual meetings lasting a month and must establish a permanent commission which will function during the period when the plenary council is not in session. Article 3 of the new law makes it "necessary" to consult the council upon matters directly affecting national economy, but "in cases of grave emergency" action may be taken without consulting the council.

The Chief Executive is not obliged to accept the recommendations of the council, thus retaining the ample decree powers allowed to him at present. The promulgation decree points out "the tendency has been observed of a frank current of opinion in all economic sectors to seek an opportunity for fuller coöperation with the Government and interpreting this trend, Congress has authorized the Chief Executive to create the economic council as a technical auxiliary of the Government for the solution of its economic problems."

The law makes it compulsory on public offices as well as private firms to provide any information which the council might desire for its legitimate functioning.

Threat of Assassination Made Against Quezon

MANILA, P. I., Aug. 5 (AP)—A threat of death because of his opposition to provisions in the Philippine Independence Act was received today by Mr. Manuel Quezon, president of the insular Senate and dominant political figure of the Islands.

The typewritten note received at Baguio read: "You better stop your campaign against the Hare-Hawes-Cutting Act or I will assassinate you the same way the late Premier Inukai was assassinated." (Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai of Japan was shot in 1932.)

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Protestants Elect Hitler Envoy As Bishop of Prussia

Action Taken by Synod of the Former Union of Evangelical Churches

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 5—Chaplain Ludwig Müller, outstanding leader of the German Christians and Chancellor Adolf Hitler's plenipotentiary in Protestant Church matters, was yesterday unanimously elected Bishop of Prussia by the Church Synod of the old Prussian Union of Evangelical Churches. After the sweeping victory the German Christians, the National Socialist evangelicals, obtained in church elections held July 23 the appointment was regarded as a foregone conclusion.

Commenting on the choice of Dr. Müeller one National Socialist press agency repeats the oft-heard remark that the representatives of the former church government must now clearly realize that the time has come for the admission of new men at the head of the church. Places must be found for the young and new Germany. The agency hopes the rest of Germany will soon draw conclusions from yesterday's Berlin appointment. Hope is generally expressed that now that the personal misunderstanding within the Protestant churches has ended concentration upon the essential work of the church will be possible.

Meanwhile Herr Paul Loebe, former Social Democratic president of the Reichstag, concerning whom little has been heard for some time except that he had been arrested, is now officially reported to have been transferred yesterday by the criminal police to the Breslau concentration camp, together with other "enmies of the state" accused of scattering false rumors regarding concentration camp conditions.

Reich Defends Man Power Against Machine System

BERLIN, Aug. 5 (AP)—Herr Alfred von Hodenberg, in charge of economic questions for the National Socialist Labor front, stated today that rationalization methods having in view substitution of machines for men, and hence leading to dismissal of workers, would be prohibited henceforth.

"Never again must the worker be replaced by a machine nor a highly skilled manual laborer by an unskilled or woman laborer," Herr von Hodenberg said.

"Of course it is impossible to get along without the machine altogether," he added.

Elimination of mediocre students from colleges and universities is a part of the plans of Herr Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, for reorganizing the German educational system.

"Aims of the new edutation are the ejection of mediocre characters from academic careers and the strengthening of the will of highly gifted students," Herr Frick said today in discussing the new regulations now being prepared.

"It is the duty of the state to maintain the high standards of grade schools. The regulations are intended to eliminate deadwood from high schools. In final examinations only the ablest can qualify in academic studies."

Motor Comes to Aid of Railroads in Hour of Need

Upper Left—Keystone. Upper Right and Lower—Wide World.
Center—Courtesy of German Tourist Information Office to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New Forms on Familiar Tracks

Upper Left—Streamlined Coach tried at Battle Creek, Mich. Upper Right—French Bugatti Motor Rail Car, Claimed to Be the Fastest in the World. Below—Hanseatic Express for Fast Berlin-to-Hamburg Trip. Bottom—Rubber Tired Motor Railway Coach Tried in Ohio.

Fast Light-Weight Cars Invade Tracks of Heavy Steam Train

Among the successful experiments in motor-driven rail traffic in various parts of the world are:

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe motor train, tested in California and Arizona. Driven by 12-cylinder engine, supplying four electric traction motors. Hauls four standard coaches at 80 miles an hour. Has up to 85 per cent efficiency, with low operating cost.

Bugatti motor coach (top right picture), tested on French railways. Claims world's speed record on rails—107 miles an hour. Develops 800 horsepower. Carries 80 passengers.

"Flying Hamburger" (middle picture), Diesel-motor train, tried between Berlin and Hamburg, making average speed of 76 miles an hour. Designed by Franz Kruckenberg at Zeppelin works, Friedrichshafen. Carries 102 passengers in 138-foot car.

Michigan Central Railway motor-coach or autotram, tested for New York Central and Michigan Central (top left picture above). Driven by 16-cylinder gasoline engine. Carries 42 passengers. Can develop 85 miles an hour, doing about five miles to the gallon.

Paris-Deauville rail-bus covers 138 miles in about two hours with 24 passengers.

Austro-Daimler pneumatic-tired railroad car, tested by Long Island Railroad. Hauled by two six-cylinder motors. Develops 160 horsepower and speed of 90 miles an hour. Carries 42 passengers. Costs 12 cents a mile to operate.

Oil-electric passenger coach of London, Midland & Scottish Railway, tested between London and Birmingham. Carries 65 passengers 230 miles at cost of less than $2.15.

Pneumatic-tired Diesel-electric railway coach of Reading Railroad. Light weight. Operating cost covered by six passengers at 3 cents a mile. Carries 47 passengers at about 50 miles an hour.

Rubber-tired rail car, tested by French state railways. Hauled by 40-horsepower motor. Develops 75 miles an hour. Covers 12 miles to the gallon.

Union Pacific lightweight tubular stream-lined train for Chicago-California route. Hauled by 600-horsepower engine, developing 90 to 110 miles an hour.

World's First Black Rose Attracts Throngs to Rosarium in German Town

SANGERHAUSEN, Germany (AP)—Flowering under the watchful eyes of numerous park attendants, the world's first black rose, pride of the great Sangerhausen Rosarium, is drawing throngs of visitors to this small Harz town.

The unique flower, the creation of which recently was announced, is a cross between two extremely dark varieties of roses—"Chateau de Clos Vougeot" and "Lord Castlereagh." It is of a velvety deep black-red hue, so dark—especially in dry, hot weather—that it may properly be described as black. The fragrant petals show no shading whatever. The bush buds freely, and its leaves are dark green.

After the birth of the new bloom, which by coincidence occurred when the thirtieth anniversary of the rosarium was being celebrated, a great pilgrimage of rose-enthusiasts streamed into the city. Thousands visited the gardens to pay homage to the fascinating new flower—the reward of five years of experimentation by Herr Max Krause, a noted rose grower.

Starting from small beginnings, the rosarium here became one of the most important in the world through the generosity of Mrs. Augusta Vogel of Milwaukee, a native of Sangerhausen. Mrs. Vogel donated the funds necessary to make this town one of the chief centers of rose-lore and research.

Some 400,000 roses in 9000 varieties are on display. Most of the credit for this achievement belongs to Prof. Ewald Gnau, superintendent of the gardens, who is affectionately known as the "Rosenvater (father of the roses). His expert advice is eagerly sought by growers the world over.

An American horticultural firm has undetaken to introduce the new rose into the United States next year.

Majorca Turning To 'Demountable' Model for Homes

Visitors in Spain's Holiday Island Welcome Quick House Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—"Demountable" houses, designed by Mr. Arthur E. Middlehurst, Los Angeles architect resident in Palma, have been introduced in Majorca, Spain's holiday island. Beauty spots inaccessible to the builder of ordinary stone houses are now being opened up to householders. The structures are wooden and within two or three weeks of the time the order is placed they can be ready for occupancy.

This type of house is considered especially desirable for foreign visitors who wish to live on the island for some time, but do not have time to wait for the construction of a stone house, which is the predominant type in Majorca.

To overcome the objection that wooden houses are not as cool in summer as those of stone, the designers have lined the timber with sheets of cork, insulating the home from the sun's rays. In this way, incidentally, a new usage is found for cork produced in large quantites in Spain. For heating in winter, an electric system, invisibly constructed within the walls, can be included.

The first such house, produced as later ones will also be by a Barcelona construction firm, has been built at Son Armadams, near Palma. It is described as a "one-room" house, the smallest of five styles designed by Mr. Middlehurst, but it contains, besides an ample living-dining room, an alcove accommodating two beds, a kitchenette and a shower bath.

The largest of the houses will be built around a patio, Spanish style, and will contain a living room, dining room, bath, kitchen and four bedrooms. Built-in furniture may also be included.

The first house that has been constructed has coats of aluminum paint, which can be covered with other shades if desired. The buildings will all have sanitary conveniences, and also electric wiring equipment. The wood has been treated to impregnate it against fire, rot and insects.

Heat in Oslo Melts Myth of Polar Bear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO—Norway's capital, where some people used to imagine they might meet a polar bear in the street, was the hottest place in Europe one July day this year, according to the newspaper, Aftenposten.

Even from the nine meteorological stations in Africa only one had a higher temperature and that by a mere degree. The water in the fjord, at the popular bathing place Paradisbukten, measured 77 degrees Fahrenheit, 30 yards from shore and 6 feet beneath the surface. Somebody lost a shoe which stuck in melted asphalt in one of the streets.

But the inhabitants of this far northern capital can soon escape from a heat wave to fresher pine-scented air with cooler evenings and nights by taking a half-hour electric train journey up to Voksenkollen. From there is a cooling view of snowdrifts on high mountains in the distance.

Compass Stations Retained

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—Seven radio compass stations, or direction finders, which are maintained by the Navy Department, were threatened with extinction under an economy order; but, upon reconsideration of their value to commercial shipping, will be retained, it was learned at the Hydrographic Office recently. The principal station threatened with abandonment in California was that at Hueneme.

Slum Dwellings Owner Held Social Offender

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, Eng.—Awakening the conscience of owners of slum property so that they realize it to be a moral and political offense to receive rent from slum dwellings is one of the most important needs of housing reform, according to Dr. William Temple, Archbishop of York.

"Slums do not breed revolution quickly, otherwise they would have disappeared long ago," Dr. Temple told a recent housing conference here, "but they do create that fretful state of mind that breeds what are called agitators. Unemployment, together with bad housing, creates in young men the idea that society has no use for them and they therefore have no use for society."

Roumanian Gains Shown by Voiding Of Martial Law

State Machine Running With More Regularity and Nation Calmer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Aug. 5—Doing away with martial law in Roumania, voted as an emergency measure six months ago and expiring yesterday, is interpreted as convincing proof of improved political conditions here.

When Dr. Alexander Vaida-Voevod became Premier for the third time a little more than half a year ago, a very serious conflict existed between King Carol and the chief of the governing party, Dr. Julius Maniu, Roumania's foremost statesman.

Coincident with this disagreement extreme elements from the Left and Right were exceedingly active, Bolshevist emissaries and gold were said to be flooding the country, and espionage was rife in vital state institutions, including the army.

Moreover teachers and state officials because of reduction and irregular payment of salaries were in a rebellious mood and a series of violent strikes among railroad workers broke out in several large cities.

To cope with these disintegrating tendencies civil law was partially suspended and King Carol, through the army and a small group of personal representatives, headed by Premier Vaida-Voevod, took charge of the situation. Several strikers were shot and hundreds arrested, extreme organizations were suppressed, popular meetings forbidden and order imposed.

In consequence the atmosphere became much clearer and, although no important reforms have been promulgated, the state machine is functioning "regularly" and Roumania is regarded as calmer than at any time in the past five years.

To a certain extent this quiet is attributed to the profound apathy of the masses, the complete breakdown of parliamentarianism, and the general impotence of the political parties which no longer enjoy the confidence of the voters. For the moment King Carol represents the only vital governing power in Roumania. Amid the confusion and threatened social disintegration he has so strengthened his position that he no longer feels the need for martial law or exceptional measures.

Venezuela Honors American Professor

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—Membership in the National Academy of History of Venezuela was bestowed Aug. 3 upon Prof. A. Curtis Wilgus, director of inter-American studies at the George Washington University, by Dr. E. Gil Borges, assistant director of the Pan American Union here.

Dr. Borges, in making the presentation, said: "The National Academy of History, one of the oldest institutions devoted to historical research, has asked me to take the opportunity of presenting this membership, the highest honor the academy can grant, as a token of appreciation for the services that Dr. Wilgus has rendered to history, and in particular Hispanic-American history."

Dr. Wilgus has written a number of essays and books of historical and bibliographical nature that are greatly valued throughout Latin America and the United States because of their thoroughness, scientific approach, impartiality and honesty of conclusions.

Gandhi Defies Edict; Again Sent to Jail

POONA, India, Aug. 5 (AP)—In jail again as an ordinary political prisoner, Mahatma Gandhi started plans today for continuing his espousal of the cause of the "untouchables," the lowest Hindu class.

The Mahatma started a one-year term in Yeroda jail because he refused to accept conditions of a proposed release, that he remain here and stop political activities. Under his status as a political prisoner he will not have privileges accorded him in previous incarcerations.

The Mahatma was brought to Yeroda jail Wednesday from Ahmedabad, where he was arrested with his wife and 33 devotees as they were about to begin an "individual" disobedience action.

Strasbourg Strikers Seized

STRASBOURG, France, Aug. 5 (AP)—Seventy-five persons were arrested and 12 policemen were wounded in street fights yesterday in connection with a general strike which is paralyzing the city. Strikers, thoroughly organized, erected street barricades and defied peace officers.

Opinion on Reforms for India Differs Mainly on Timeliness

British Government's Plan of 'Self-Government With Safeguards' Widely Supported 'in Principle' by Members of Joint Committee at London

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Responsible government for India, as it would be developed under British proposals, received widespread "support in principle" at hearings before the Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform.

During the first month of its sessions the committee, established by Parliament to examine details of Indian constitutional reforms outlined by the British White Paper of March, 1933, heard exhaustive testimony not only from officials but from representatives of the Indian provinces and communities.

The three schools of thought upon Indian affairs were clearly delineated at the committee's sessions. Majority opinion directly upheld the Government plan of "self-government with safeguards" as the next necessary step toward ultimate self-government for India's population of more than 300,000,000.

Extreme Conservative opinion in England criticized the Government for the extent of its proposed reforms, declaring in effect that the proposals were tantamount to abdication of British authority in India.

Extreme Indian opinion as reflected in the committee's evidence, to some extent supported by more radical labor opinion in England, criticized the reforms as not going far enough in the direction of self-government.

Yet from the extensive proceedings, which were not public but the text of which were issued in periodical official publications, it was apparent that the major disagreement touches the speed with which reform in India should progress.

There was practically no fundamental objection to the program for ultimate native responsibility. Numerous modifications of the Government program, however, were advanced to speed up or retard the successive steps by which the British pledge to establish Indian responsibility is being implemented.

Characteristic of those who accept the white paper "in principle" though not necessarily in detail. Sir Charles Innes, formerly Governor of Burma presented a memorandum outlining the vast change which had taken place in India in the post war years.

Change in Mental Outlook

"Some of these changes," he said, "astonish even men of my standing—Indian women coming out of purdah and dining and playing tennis in public, and, most amazing sight of all, Indian peasants waiting on the roadside for the omnibus to take them to their market town. Such changes are bound to have far-reaching effects, but the change I have most in mind is the change in the mental outlook of the educated classes and the growth of political consciousness."

Sir Charles criticized what he characterized as "timid half-hearted advances in India," and urged the adoption of the "more courageous" White Paper scheme. In contrast, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, former Governor of the Punjab, declared that the country was not yet ready for the proposed all-India federation. He charged that it would "whittle down the share of Great Britain, hitherto the sole unified influence in India from that of a predominant partner or managing director to that of a mere night watchman."

An example of more extreme proposals for retention of British control in Indian affairs was the proposal of Col. Josiah C. Wedgwood, that the Central Legislature should include 30 members of Parliament who, by going to India to attend the sessions, would loan their Parliamentary experience to the Government of Delhi.

Control of Police

A major issue is the control of police which in the White Paper program would be placed under direction of an elected provincial minister. A memorandum of the Indian (Imperial) Police Association, while recognizing that despite the manifest dangers they were "not blind to the advantages of a settlement that will receive reasonable support in India," suggested additional safeguards for police administration.

These safeguards included provision for financing of police—a problem evidenced in the present difficulty of obtaining provincial funds for police support. They also recommend steps to prevent political interference and to safeguard police from racial and religious efforts to influence recruiting of police staffs. They recommended that each provincial inspector-general of police be made ex officio secretary to the Governor in order to keep the police more directly under centralized control.

Modification was further recommended by the European Association, representing between 7000 and 8000 non-official British residents in India, which recommended that no transfer of police authority to the provinces should impair central organization already built up for dealing with terrorist and subversive movements which transcend provincial character.

Consequence of the police issue, moreover, was indicated by the Rajah of Khallikote who declared that "a scheme not transferring law and order (to the provinces) would not satisfy the masses."

Civil Service Examined

Position of the civil service, especially as it affects British members, was examined in considerable detail with testimony from such organizations as the Indian Civil Service Association, Indian Civil Service (Retired) Association, All-India Association of European Government Service, and the All-India Civil Engineers Association.

There was opposition to transferring responsibility for civil service administration from the hands of the Secretary of State for India in London to those of the provincial governments. The financial stability of the provinces was also opened to question in recommendations that the British Government should guarantee all pension payments.

The position of the heads of the Indian states was outlined in a memorandum from the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes. The Government's proposals were admitted to be "a constructive basis for a federal constitution." However, strong pleas for preservation of internal autonomy and continuation of direct relations with the crown upon personal and dynastic matters were made.

Although it was indicated that the attitude of the various princes toward federation could not be made definite until the allocation of legislative states was finally determined, the memorandum recommended collective participation in the federation of all states desiring to do so, at the same time leaving other states free to deal with the federation individually.

Estimate of Expenses

The cost of bringing self-government to India was summarized for the first time in a memorandum by Sir Malcolm Hailey, former Finance Member of the Government of India, who is considered the outstanding authority upon Indian financial administration.

The expenditure involved in provincial autonomy, he said, might be between £4,500,000 and £6,000,000, while the expenditure for the central Government would involve about £1,875,000. These expenses included the setting up of the new provincial machinery, the taking over by the provinces of expenditure now borne by the central Government, the expenses involved in separating Burma from India, removal of provincial deficits and the establishing of the provinces upon a self-supporting basis.

The general position is that the provinces, not being separate economic units, must remain dependent upon central Government finance. Sir Malcolm pointed out that before the central Government could arrange to provide for provincial financial independence considerable betterment of central revenues must be obtained.

British Vacationists Go on Long Ocean Trips at Low Cost

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Folks who once took vacations in omnibuses because it was inexpensive are now cruising the high seas and finding that it costs no more.

A 15,000-ton liner has just left London with 700 vacationists, including postal workers and even bus drivers themselves, for a 3000-mile cruise in the sunshine, round Algiers and Gibraltar.

It is the first of five cruises arranged by the Workers' Travel Association of London. Since its foundation in 1922 the association has aimed at making holidays possible for those who receive small wages but have managed to save a little money. The cost of the cruises, among the more costly of the W. T. A.'s enterprises, comes to about 3 cents a mile a head.

Other holidays arranged by the Workers' Association can be taken at the summer camps that have been inaugurated on the Continent. It has been made possible for workers to save for a holiday with the company, which adds a bonus at the end of the period of saving.

Glavis Reinstated By Roosevelt Order

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 — Mr. Louis R. Glavis, dismissed from the Department of the Interior 25 years ago after a rift that was carried to President Taft, yesterday was restored to civil service status by executive order of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Glavis now is chief of the division of investigations, having been named by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, shortly after the Secretary assumed office. In 1908, Mr. Glavis, as chief of the field division of the department, discovered in an investigation that corporations were trying to acquire valuable Alaskan coal land through "dummy" entrymen, in violation of the law. The Secretary of the Interior, then Mr. Richard A. Ballinger, took the view that certain legislation had condoned the violation of the laws by these applicants.

Before it was over the dispute involved Mr. George W. Wickersham, Attorney-General, and Mr. Gifford Pinchot, head of the United States Forest Service. Mr. Glavis was dismissed for insubordination. A congressional probe followed, sustaining Secretary Ballinger, 7—5. Before the end of the Taft Administration, Mr. Ballinger was succeeded by Mr. Walter L. Fisher, who reversed his predecessor and canceled all Alaska coal entries and filings, sustaining Mr. Glavis.

Channel Dredging Sought by Maryland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCESS ANNE, Md., Aug. 5—The dredging of a channel through Upper Thoroughfare, a narrow waterway separating Deals Island from the mainland, at an estimated cost of $47,000, to increase waterborne commerce and effect savings in water transportation, has been indorsed by the Maryland Committee on Federal Public Works and certified to the Secretary of the Interior.

The project, land supported with others of like import to eastern Maryland by Representative T. Alan Goldsborough (D.), of Denton, and by commercial interests, is one of several now in contemplation which will aid Eastern Shore business life if consummated.

Construction of an inlet between the Atlantic Ocean and Sinepuxent Bay, five miles north of Ocean City, at an estimated cost of $781,000, to increase the State's fishery production, also is receiving the support of the Maryland committee and has been urged by Mr. Swepson Earle, State Conservation Commissioner.

The advertisement of Aug. 4 featuring NEW ENGLAND COKE quoted an incorrect price of $10.35. This should have read $10.65

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Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

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By WIRE If Friends Are Far Away
Pennphone LIB. 4317
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

HOME SAVINGS BANK
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Separate private rooms
Fireproof construction
Monthly Rates
Huntington Ave. at Forsyth St.
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Concerted Action By Farmers Held Aid to Better Era

Taber Backs Economic Planning to Support Man of the Soil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLACKSBURG, Va., Aug. 5—National farm organizations are working together on policies relating to the recovery of American agriculture, presidents of three national farm organizations insisted at a meeting of the American Country Life Association at Virginia Polytechnic Institute.

While the three organizations may differ some in methods to be pursued in obtaining a finer rural life, they are working together on the fundamentals to be followed. The Grange, Farm Bureau, and Farm Union got together to write the program recently adopted by Congress, Mr. Edward O'Neal, president of the Farm Bureau, related.

The act established a system of a planned agriculture, the right of cooperation, and the equality of the farmer with other groups.

Mr. John Simpson, president of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union, declared that many more things are needd before the farmer will be on a parity with other groups. He said the union had as its policy that a fair price to the farmer must include giving him the cost of production which must be based on a decent standard of living.

His organization is opposed to the Federal Government issuing any more interest-bearing obligations. They believe that all taxes should be based on ability to pay as determined by the net income at the end of a year rather than on present ad valorem basis or by a sales tax.

Organization is absolutely necessary to obtain economic liberty, Mr. Louis J. Taber, master of the grange, declared. He recalled that political liberty was secured by a government of checks and balances and religious liberty as secured by the "blood of martyrs and the sacrifice of saints." Economic liberty and stability is yet to be won.

The three great epochs in American agricultural history were traced by Mr. Taber as the passage of the Morrill Land Grant Act in 1862, which gave agriculture the aid of education; the formation in 1867 of the Grange, which gave organization to agriculture; and the third milestone was the passage of the Hatch Act in 1887 which provided agricultural experiment stations which directed the power of research to the problems of rural life.

W.C.T.U. Holds Beer Is Poisonous 'Food'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 5—Considering the claim that "beer is food," the National W.C.T.U. answers, "Yes, just like toadstools."

"Mushrooms and toadstools have practically the same food value," the W.C.T.U. declared in a statement issued this week. "But the toadstool in addition has poison," it adds.

"So it is with beer; its slight food value is completely offset by the inherent poison in the alcohol which science condemns as a beverage. The only reason this is not generally understood is because of the clamor of the liquor propagandists.

"Beer is now put forward as a non-fattening food. But eight ounces of 4 per cent beer contains two teaspoonfuls of the poison alcohol."

Preparing for Long Winter in the Days of Plenty

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Scenes at Various Indian Reservations

Top Left—Drying Squash on an Indian Reservation. Top Right—Sioux Indian Woman Preparing Corn in South Dakota. Lower Left—Indian Woman of Standing Rock Agency, North Dakota, Drying Choke Berries. Lower Right—Strings of Red Pepper Drying in Rio Grande Valley.

Mrs. Roosevelt Heads Women's Committee Aiding Relief Cause

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has accepted the chairmanship of the Women's Committee of the Mobilization for Human Needs, according to announcement made by Mr. Newton D. Baker, chairman of the National Citizens' Committee of the Mobilization, today.

In accepting the chairmanship, Mrs. Roosevelt explained that it was her conviction that the support of community welfare services throughout the country was an essential factor in the recovery and maintenance of normal American life.

"With the assumption by local, state and national governments of such large responsibility for purely material relief of distress, it is important to make perfectly clear the exact limitation of these government services and the very large and indispensable function of our voluntary social services in each community," she said.

Mrs. Roosevelt said that the national women's committee planned to set up an organization in each community to coöperate with the local fund-raising bodies in a preparatory campaign of education and interpretation as to the imperative necessity for maintaining its usual voluntary welfare organizations.

New York Grand Jury Seeks Audit of Funds

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 4—Recommendations for "an auditing grand jury" to insure full publicity regarding the activities of the various departments conducting the business of New York City and as a check on the way the municipality's money is spent were made to Judge Morris Koenig of General Sessions by the July panel of the New York County Grand Jury yesterday. It asks that the state Legislature create such a body. Judge Koenig ordered the presentment sent to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for action.

The grand jury's proposal followed the summoning early in July of Mr. James A. Higgins, commissioner of accounts, who upon questioning declared that while his reports were all sent to the Mayor's office, "they never reached the public." This lack of publicity led to the drawing up of a plan by the grand jury which would prevent such reports from being "pigeonholed in the Mayor's office."

Characterized as "an official medium for the benefit of the taxpayers" which would function "completely independent of organization lines," the proposed auditing grand jury would have power to employ counsel and other aides" not connected with the office of the district attorney" for any of the five counties of New York City and would be impaneled to "sit for a period of three months, or more if necessary, twice a year in each county of Greater New York to be free from routine criminal cases, to hear and act upon, if necessary, the reports of the Commissioner of Accounts and other officials and to conduct general investigations too extensive for the present grand jury."

The Editor's Puzzle

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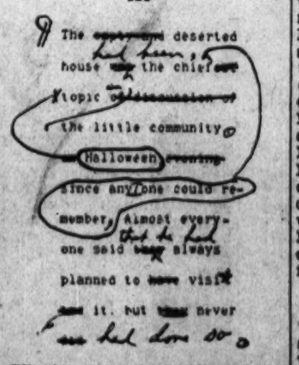

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Indians' Old Enemy, Hunger, Is Driven to Last Frontier

U. S. Home Extension Work in 213 Reservations Is Teaching Indian to Help Himself Through Raising and Preserving Foods

By HENRIETTA K. BURTON

Supervisor Home Extension, United States Indian Field Service, Division of Extension and Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Almost every American child enjoys stories about Indians and finds keen delight in tramping along old Indian trails. One who has had wide experiences, and who has long ago explored all near-by trails over hills and through valleys may now delight in trips of fancy beyond the last frontier.

On 213 Indian reservations in 26 states there are still enticing trails, eagerly sought by the tireless feet of the Indian Service extension workers, which lead to thrilling experiences of discovery, interest and surprise. Today they invite one to go across the miles with them.

But one must watch carefully, for as in centuries long past, the Indians' ancient enemy still lurks unseen around the Indian trails. One would not suspect his presence if one should look on a summer day out across the desert, the plains, down a mountain valley, or among the cluster of trees near a rippling stream, where one would see a faint smoke rising upward, which comes from an Indian home. It may be a wigwam in the Land of the Sky Blue Water; a tepee on the wide stretches of a Dakota or Montana plain; a campoodie among the glistening peaks of the Sierra Nevada Mountains; a hogan in the painted desert; an adobe Pueblo home on the Rio Grande: a wickiup among the White Mountains, or a modern home on an Oklahoma farm.

Same Basic Elements

The settings and surroundings may differ, but the basic elements in the human drama seen will be the same, and the discovery of a fundamental fact will come as a surprise to the traveler who is a stranger on an Indian reservation, for few Americans, even those who are most interested in the Indians, know what those Indian women realize, in their homes scattered over this far-flung territory.

They know that today, as in ages long past, the Indians' most relentless enemy is human hunger. Through forty centuries of known history in America, no other enemy has claimed so many brave tribesmen, and has so seriously devitalized the bodies of other men, women and children. The redskins fought human hunger for untold centuries and they are fighting it today in some form on every reservation.

Therefore, around open camp fires, or in hundreds of modern kitchens, women are happily and quietly engaged in conserving food for the winter. The extension workers, both men and women, realize that if the customs, traditions, and habits that have meaning to a people and that have been evolved through centuries, are destroyed too rapidly, the process may disintegrate the entire life of the people. Therefore, they try to conserve the culture continuity of the tribes and introduce new practices slowly, adding only the elements that will broaden and supplement the native culture, not destroy it.

Among the food practices that are being conserved is the age-old custom of drying meats, fruits and vegetables. Where funds for equipment and fuel are available, the Indian women can some food in tin and glass containers. Some of them use community-purchased pressure cookers. This work was promoted in 496 groups of women, assisted by 351 Indian local leaders; through 741 demonstrations, attended by 10,121 Indian men, women and children. In the summer of 1932, 160,266 quarts of vegetables, 175,883 quarts of fruit and 18,394 quarts of meat were preserved by this method. However, on many reservations canning is not yet practiced; therefore, much food is dried.

Without Equipment

On one reservation a Sioux woman, without any equipment, demonstrated what a determined Indian woman can do in a fight against hunger. She looked across her 10-acre field of bottomland corn ready for roasting, and decided to dry part of it. She had no pit, and she had no shovel to dig one, therefore she could not follow the ancient tribal custom of pit-roasting. However, she is a local leader in an Indian home extension club and she had seen a demonstration on "Drying Corn on the Cob."

She gathered a dozen of the finest ears and put them in a flour sack. Then she trudged on her moccasined feet to the Indian Trader Store, three miles up stream. There she traded the corn for a large empty tin lard can, which she carried back to the corn field surrounding her tepee. Near a stream she gathered wood and a dry mouse nest, for an Indian woman does not invest the price of a match to start a fire. She started her fire in the primitive way and heated the can of water for blanching the corn. Then she began the drying process. Before the end of the week she had dried six double wagon loads of green corn on the cob.

It was estimated that it would have cost her $96 to buy the number of jars needed. She had no money to buy jars, and she did not need, nor want them, for dried food can be easily stored and moved by those who live a nomadic life. Also they know that there will be no loss from freezing and spoilage.

The Indian women are eagerly welcoming the reinstatement of an ancient craft. They watch the demonstrations with keen interest. Their stoical comment may be the single word, "Easy," or growing more enthusiastic, they may explain, "That is something we can do!" They appreciate the simple, homely pioneer methods and they try to follow the new elements given them, which are largely those for conserving the flavors and colors. They take the added suggestions given to promote sanitary drying and storing methods.

Quantity a Factor

The most important factor that must be stressed by the extension workers, with great earnestness, is that of quantity. In pre-Spanish days, with wide hunting and fishing areas available, the Indians did not need to store large quantities of food. Now it is exceedingly difficult for them to realize the large amounts needed to provide them with ample food during the fall, winter and spring months.

Especially on the northern reservations, the months of March, April, and May are the most famine-stricken time, for the new crops cannot yet be harvested. It is at this time that the old enemy Human Hunger slinks along the trail and tries to enter every Indian home. In order to outwit him, in 816 clubs, with the help of 260 local leaders, through an attendance of 423, the Indian women stored in 1932 803,678 pounds of dried fruits, meats and vegetables.

In the Division of Extension and Industry, Indian Field Service, under the guidance of Director A. C. Cooley, a food budget has been planned for each reservation. In order to help the Indians understand their needs, an exhibit is built showing the food needed for one adult Indian for one month; the exhibit is then shown at Indian Farm Chapter meetings, and the Indian families are encouraged to produce the amount of food needed. The food budget is built of the food that can be produced on the reservation, so that an Indian family may be adequately fed during the year by the buying of only salt, leavening agents, spices, and sugar.

Because the Indian is learning to help himself through food production and the various methods of food preservation, such as canning, drying and storing, many of the warriors are gaining the satisfying experience of feeling that they are self-supporting citizens and that they have the esteem of society; the Government ration rôle is being reduced, and the grim specter, Human Hunger, finds he is being driven farther and farther into the waste lands.

Marshall to Direct Forest Conservation For Indian Tribes

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—The job of administering and conserving 9,000,000 acres of forest land on 50 Indian reservations in 13 states has been assigned to Dr. Robert Marshall of Washington, D. C., just named director of forestry in the Indian Service.

Dr. Marshall has been active in the forestry field for nine years. He is a graduate of Syracuse University forestry school and has received an M. F. degree from the forestry school of Harvard and a Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins. Author of a number of works on forestry, his latest book, "The People's Forest," giving a practical plan for the rehabilitation of American forests will be released by the publishers in October.

Mr. Marshall's father was Louis Marshall of New York State, who among many public services, acted as attorney for a number of Indian tribes without fee. The appointment was interpreted as conviction on the part of Indian Bureau officials that Indians should play a more active rôle in managing their own timber operations. This involves shifting control of Indian forests to the tribes under changed methods of governmental supervision. Already two of the large forests, Menominee, in Wisconsin and Red Lake in Minnesota, are handled by the Indians in coöperation with the Government.

Events

Theaters

Fine Arts—"November Night," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's State—"Tugboat Annie," 12:05, 2:35, 5:00, 7:25, 9:55 p. m.

Events Sunday

Lexington Outdoor Concert, Lexington Playgrounds, 8:30
Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro" Mozart
Symphony No. 5 in C minor Beethoven
Prelude to Act III, "Lohengrin" Wagner
Variations on the Austrian National Hymn for strings Haydn
"Tales from the Vienna Woods" Strauss
Waltzes
"1812" Overture Tchaikovsky

Events Monday

Fogg Art Museum: Illustrated lecture, "The Abbey at Cluny," by Dr. Kenneth J. Conant, of Harvard, large lecture hall, 4. Open to public.

Musicale and tea, benefit hospitals participating in Boston emergency relief, "Highover," estate of Mrs. William Phillips, Cabot Street, North Beverly, afternoon.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Navajo Indian Life," 3; Summer Tree Club meeting, 10; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Theatres

Fine Arts—"Berlin Alexander Platz," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Loew's State—"Tugboat Annie," 12:05, 2:35, 5:00, 7:25, 9:55 p. m.

For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

America's Interpretation of Art Displayed at Yearly Newport Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 5—A notable group of paintings in oil, water colors, etchings and prints representing many of the most distinguished American artists, went on display at the twenty-second annual exhibition of the Art Association of Newport today. The exhibition will continue through Sept. 5.

Carrying on the distinguished art traditions which have been associated with Newport since the days of Gilbert Stuart and Edward Malbone, the roster of exhibitors includes many names which are known ground the world as synonymous for the best in American art.

One of the outstanding features of the exhibition is a display from the permanent collection of the Whitney Museum of New York. It is shown in the main building of the Association.

Across the lawn from the main building, the work of members of the Art Association of Newport is exhibited in the Cushing Memorial. Of greater than local interest, however, is the exhibit of work of local artists, many of whom have won international recognition.

Among the artists represented in the exhibit from the Whitney Museum are Miss Cecilia Beaux, Mr. George Bellows, Mr. Rockwell Kent, Mr. Winslow Homer, Miss Mary Cassatt and Mr. John Sloan.

The exhibits of members of the association, who inherit the tradition handed down through John La Farge, William Morris Hunt, William T. Richards and John Elliott, include the work of many artists who stand high in contemporary art circles.

Among these are Miss Helena Sturtevant, one of the founders of the association; Miss Olive Bigelow, who won honorable mention at the Paris Salon in 1921; Miss Catherine Morris Wright, winner of the Mary Smith prize at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts and of the Second Hallgarten Prize at the National Academy of Design; Miss Louise Lyons Huestis, who won the prize for figure composition at the annual exhibition of the National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors in 1932; Miss Thelma Cudlipp Grosvenor, whose work has frequently been reproduced in Vanity Fair, Town and Country, the Saturday Evening Post and other periodicals; Mr. Carl Tollefson, who won the Winchester fellowship from the Yale School of Art; Miss Edith Ballinger Price, a distinguished writer and illustrator; Miss Ruth Payne Burgess, whose work is represented in the Treasury Building, Washington, D. C.; the Public Library, Holyoke, Mass., and at Amherst College; and Miss Marion Carry, an instructor in the art school of the association, who won the Hoppin and Ives prizes offered by the Rhode Island School of Design.

Women Urged to Take Up Task of Teaching World Coöperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5—If the women of the world really want to, they can save the world in this acute situation of today, but this can only be accomplished by a better understanding of one people for another, in the opinion of Mme. Marcelle Kraemer-Bach, a practicing lawyer of Paris.

Mme. Kraemer-Bach, a guest of the Soroptimist Club of this city, came over to this country for the convention of the Federation of Business and Professional Women, held recently in Chicago. She is the secretary of the European Federation of Soroptimist Clubs.

Speaking of the great contribution women can make to this age, Mme. Kraemer-Bach said that it must be through women that international understanding will come.

"This can only result from a real effort at coöperation," she said, "and will entail some sacrifice, too. But the world is so inter-related that no nation can live to itself alone, at least not any more. We must think internationally, instead of nationally, if we want to save civilization itself, and it is in this field that we have our most impressive opportunity for service to mankind."

In Boston's Two Capitols

Ex-Police Seek Old Jobs

Boston is remembering and is also puzzling. Five hundred police officers—all that remain of the 1117 striking policemen of 1919—want their jobs back. In the office of the Secretary of State there are many solid little packets upon which friends have signed their names year after year petitioning the reinstatement of the discharged officers.

* * *

The extenuating circumstances—suspension of the 19 men who fought for the policemen's cause in 1919, inside pressure of unsatisfying hours and working conditions and outside pressure of agitators—all these factors plead louder than they did 14 years ago when city and nation was outraged that public protectors should leave their posts.

Left Their Posts

Years soften, new ages gain powers of forgiveness—

But a man spun a phrase more damaging to the cause of these policemen than prison walls.

* * *

"There is no right to strike against the public service by anybody, anywhere, anytime," said Calvin Coolidge.

* * *

After 14 years these words cut across public compassion but there is a growing wonder on the part of the public how long and mercilessly it has the right to strike back.

NRA Copies Labor

Massachusetts labor leaders feel that administrators of the "New Deal" have sat at the feet of Labor and learned a trick or two. Take Washington's scheme for buying just blue eagle goods—Labor has long urged buying just union label goods.

* * *

But whether blue eagle or union label, they both spell higher wages, shorter hours, so Labor refuses to haggle over the name of a rose.

Insurance Jig-Saw

Motorists compelled to insure. Insurance company quits. Motorists get rebates. Everything's fine. The public relaxes. Compulsory automobile insurance goes on.

* * *

That's the picture left hanging on the wall by the authorities. But turn it over and we find the policy holders of the company paying special, part-time rates to reinsure. That's compulsory too. It means $4.80 more to be dug from the pockets of the average $80 policy holder.

* * *

Yes, the jig-saw puzzle called compulsory automobile insurance still seems to have a few pieces missing.

Compulsory Security

Insurance Commissioner Merton L. Brown claims to have held this particular missing piece before the eyes of the Legislature for some time.

* * *

Either the legislators were not looking or else they thought it was too hot a day to consider things seriously. At any rate, the plan is still in the air—to require companies to post a bond before handling automobile insurance.

Bank Control by Nation?

Banking officials put their ears to the ground to listen for popping of a new federal banking bill, reported to be frying merrily in the heat of a Washington summer.

It may mean federal supervision for state banks and empty chairs under the golden dome on Beacon Hill.

* * *

If it comes, as expected, Massachusetts will turn over its banking system with flag at full mast, knowing that it is not one of the lax states which have precipitated the need for the change.

* * *

Although the Bank Commissioner's salary was reduced to $5100 to celebrate the financial crisis, it still is $2000 above the average for state commissioners.

* * *

Peace Dove to Ickes

Sane explanations have followed closely the first chapter of Governor Ely's effort to have Massachusetts chefs carve out the Federal Public Works pork in this district.

* * *

The local taxpayers association sent a carrier peace dove to Secretary Ickes today with the message that the Massachusetts Democratic donkey does not propose to play the stubborn mule.

* * *

It merely wants to get into harness with Secretary Ickes so that valuable contract relation between the state and the disputed municipalities will not be broken.

Wanted: Something to Do

Job wanted. District Recovery Board. All prominent New England men and women, representatives of public business and labor. Read in paper they were appointed to speed job-getting and yet cannot find what their job is.

* * *

How come? In all the confusion at Washington, no one happens to recall that a board once appointed needs to get organized.

* * *

Speedily they are searching out a code of instructions, however, and soon they may find themselves hard put to it to keep Recovery hours.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Sunday; gentle to moderate northwest or north winds.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight; Sunday fair; rising temperature in north portion.

Maine: Fair and slightly cooler tonight; Sunday fair; rising temperature in west portion.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut: Fair tonight; Sunday fair; slowly rising temperature.

Rhode Island: Fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest and north winds; fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	76	Montreal	64	76
Bismarck	68	88	Nantucket	70	79
Boston	67	67	New Orleans	82	90
Buffalo	66	74	New York	66	74
Calgary	48	72	Norfolk, Va.	72	84
Charleston	80	90	North Platte	66	78
Chicago	68	72	Philadelphia	68	76
Cincinnati	64	76	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	104
Denver	66	82	Pittsburgh	64	78
Eastport, Me.	60	62	Portland, Me.	68	70
Hatteras	76	82	Raleigh	68	83
Honolulu, T.H. 7 p.m. Aug. 4	76	80	St. Louis	64	80
			St. Paul	64	80
Helena, Mont.	62	82	Salt Lake City	72	90
Huron, S. D.	66	80	San Francisco	54	64
Jacksonville	76	84	SantaFe, N.M.	62	72
Kansas City	68	72	Seattle	56	64
Key West	84	88	Tampa	78	86
Los Angeles	58	74	Washington	68	76
Memphis	70	78	Wichita, Kan.	72	84
Miami, Fla.	84	86	Williston, N.D.	70	92

A—9 a. m. Aug. 5.
B—Maximum Aug. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 11:46 p. m., Sunday 12:23 p. m.
Height of tides 11.2 feet, 9.8 feet

Light all vehicles at 8:29 p. m.

Canadian Parks Popular

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—A total of 616,215 persons visited the 18 national parks of Canada in the fiscal year 1931-32. These great reservations cover an aggregate area of 18,000 square miles, each having its own characteristics. There are three scenic and four animal parks in Alberta, four scenic parks in British Columbia, one scenic park in Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, one historic park in Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, one recreational park in Ontario, and two island park units.

Hospice With 10-Cent Meals Leads Hungry to Brattle Street

North Shore Benefactors Interested in Boston Haven of Volunteers of America—Free Tickets Given to Those Entirely Destitute

It's a long way from Lookout Hill in Gloucester where the engineer-inventor, Mr. John Hays Hammond, resides, to 25 Brattle Street in Boston, where the Volunteers of America serve meals to the city's needy unemployed, but there is a significant connection between the two localities these days.

Mr. Hammond is directing a campaign to raise funds for the Brattle Street Hospice. About 100 prominent North Shore summer residents are assisting him. There are two ways to arouse public interest in the Boston haven for the hungry. One is to outline the beneficial effects of the organization that has served 550,000 meals in the last 10 months. The other way is to drop in for dinner and see what the Volunteers "dish out" for the money.

The Monitor reporter absorbed not only Mr. Hammond's account of the work but a typical 25 Brattle Street dinner as well. A trayload that includes soup, meat and gravy, vegetables, desert and milk totals up to 10 cents—a dinner that has quantity and quality all the way through.

Ten Meals for a Dollar

Here's how it figures out on the meal check: soup, 1 cent; meat and gravy, 3 cents; potatoes, 1 cent; beets, 1 cent; apple sauce, 1 cent; milk, 3 cents. Mr. Hammond scores one of his best points for the campaign when he emphasizes what a dollar contribution produces at the Hospice. It feeds 10 hungry people.

The dollar pays good dividends to those who drop in to see for themselves what it is all about. Homeless, destitute people straggle in during the day for the hot, appetizing food. Most of the people who come to the Hospice are elderly, mostly men.

A lot of people haven't even a penny to give for their meals. The Volunteers take care of them by scattering free meal tickets among generous supporters about town. The hungry people know where to go for them.

Visitors From North Shore

Some of the North Shore residents drop in at 25 Brattle Street occasionally to see how things are run. They see enough to make them appreciate what the Volunteers do for needy people. Twenty-five Brattle has something of a background. It used to be a popular link in the old Marston chain of restaurants. It was a stamping ground for many people who now contribute to the cause of its new inhabitants.

More than half a million meals in 10 months and 16,000 working days of employment preparing and serving the food; this is the Hospice's record since it was started last fall. It takes a load off the city welfare budget, and wards off the hunger that leads to threats of riot.

A big, good-natured steward keeps an eye on things in the dining room. Occasionally, when a man ambles in on a crooked course, the steward turns "bouncer" and the fellow ambles right out again. Nobody is welcome in the Hospice who does not come in sober enough to realize what a wonderful thing the Volunteers and their supporters are doing.

Wins From Flashy Competitor

When 3.2 came to town some few months ago, a mushroom enterprise all a-glitter with mahogany and brass trimmings sprang up in Brattle Street over night. The steward cast longing eyes at the new "neighbor." He admitted that at the time he would like to "be in on that." But business next door has not measured up to the lavishness of the outlay. The white-aproned attendants behind the bar just stood around with bored expressions.

The steady stream passing in and out of 25 Brattle Street has not varied much. The steward chuckles whenever he steals a sideways glance at the next-door enterprise. The shining brass and satin mahogany are losing their luster. The steward frankly allows he "wouldn't take the place as a gift." It's plain enough that nowadays men want food, not froth.

Roosevelt Picks Lane

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday appointed Mr. Arthur Bliss Lane of New York as Minister to Nicaragua. He is now counselor at the Embassy at Mexico City.

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Porter Clothing
Twentieth St. and Third Ave.
Birmingham, Alabama

Progress in Education

How Adjectives Are Made

Our Living Language Series—35

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LAST week we defined the word *adjective*, according to simple derivation. But we know also that a word usually depends upon usage and connotation (association with other ideas) for its full meaning, which is usually richer, more comprehensive, than its simple derived one. Let us define the word *adjective* in another modern way. But let us first be sure we pronounce the word correctly. If the letters *ec* in the word were meant to be left out, they would also be left out in the other words in which that root form, *ject*, occurs, namely: *object, project, rejection, conjecture, projectile.*

If you do not say "*objut*," then do not say "*adjutive.*" (Here I break my own rule as to the misspelling of words; but this misspelling is so exaggerated that it will not confuse you; and, besides, the careless mispronunciation of the very good and well-behaved word *adjective* requires strong measures!)

What do we mean by the phrase, "mode of dress"? We mean "manner of dress." *Mode* means *manner.*

What do we mean when we say we *purify* anything? We mean we make it *pure*; *ify* means *to make.*

Then, to *modify* is to *make a manner*; that is, to *change* the *manner*, to give new meaning.

We say, "An *adjective* is a word that *modifies* a noun." This definition is not difficult when we remember our earlier one, "An *adjective* throws new meaning toward a *noun.*"

Formed From Verbs

Adjectives may sometimes be formed from verbs. A verb makes a statement; that is, it *tells*, or *asserts.* A verb may also show action, *Go, walk, look, fly, think, believe, be, do, make, become, look, appear, seem, fall, ask, cherish, laugh, translate, read, see,* are all verbs. They all tell what something does or what something is. Some of them indicate action; some do not. We shall come back to this later. Read the sentence, "I laughed at John." *Laughed* is a verb, because it tells what I did. If we speak of today, or of the present time, we say, "I laugh at John." *Laugh* is a verb. Now, if the sentence be changed to read, "We find John's antics *laughable*," then *laughable* is an adjective, modifying the noun *antics.* It is easy to see that this adjective is formed from the verb *laugh.*

Many complete verbs simply add the ending *able* to form adjectives. Here are a few:

marketable, passable, workable, unthinkable, punishable, preferable, reasonable, perishable, bearable, eatable

Edible is a better word than *eatable*, but some writers use the Anglo-Saxon form *eatable* rather than the form of Latin extraction, *edible.*

Words ending in *e* usually drop *e* when they add *able*:

usable, believable, lovable, translatable, conceivable

Make a special point of observing that these words are already complete words, not root forms, when they add *able.*

From adjectives ending in *able* we can make nouns by using the form *ability* instead of *able*; as: *marketability, readability.* But words ending in *ible* cannot be distinguished (when you hear them) from words ending in *able*; so, some method must be established whereby you can determine definitely which ending will be used. The principle of association disposes of this problem in most words. Those words which must be memorized as exceptions are very few.

We are asked, let us say, to write the unfamiliar word *culpable.* We search for a related word. The one that most readily comes to mind is the word *culprit.* We get no help from this word, so we look further. Memory gives us the word *inculpate*; perhaps we don't know its meaning, but we've read it somewhere. *Ate—able*; we wonder if that's the association. Webster spells *culpable* with *a*, we find. Let us see if this principle applies in other *able* words:

importation, importable, important, deportation, deportable
dispensation, indispensable, compensation, compensable, recompense
derivation, derivable
delectation, delectable
social, association, dissociation, sociable (*ad* plus *sociate—associate*)
extricate, inextricable (accent *ex*, both words)
execration, execrable (accent *ex*, both words)
operation, inoperable
irritate, irritant, irritable
imitate, imitable, inimitable; image; imagination; imagery; imaginable
negotiate, negotiable
implore, imploration, deplore, deplorable
accusation, excusable (What is the prefix, in *accuse*?)
veneration, venerable (associate veteran, inveterate)
placate, implacable (accent *pla*, long *a*. Note that *plac*, from the same Latin form in *complacent*, has *c* pronounced like *s*. Why?)
consolation, disconsolate, inconsolable. (Associate *solace*; *o* as in *hot*)
curative, curator (accent long *a*), curate
procurable, curable
computation, compute, disputation, disputable, disputant
reputation, reputable
hesitate, hesitant (associate *ate, ant, al,* wherever possible)
penetration, penetrant, impenetrable. (Do not confuse *pene* here with *peni*, as in penitent, penitential, penitentiary).
apply, application, supplication, applicable. (Accent *ap*, not *plic*!)
supplicant, suppliant. (These two words are used interchangeably).
vary (to change; as, to vary the menu) variation, variant, variable
invariable, prevaricate (vary, and its derivatives, has long *a*)
revoke, revocation, provocation, revocable, provocative. (The root form *voca* in these words comes from the Latin, from which we get our word vocabulary. *C*, in revoke, has been changed to *k*. What sound would *c* have, in revocable, if the word were spelled with *ible* instead of *able*?) Webster gives the word *provokable* as an obsolete form, no longer in use.
violation, inviolate (*ate* as in *senate*) inviolable. (But memorize the *ent* ending in *violent*)
habitation, habitat (dwelling place) habitable, inhabitant
constabulary, constable. Pronounce *ary* as in *dictionary*, *a* as in *senate*)
asseverate (to declare firmly) perseverance, several
pugnacity, pugnacious, pugnable, impugn (long *u*, silent *g*) impugnable. (Associate *pugilistic, pugilism*; note that *g* changes in sound, since it is followed by *i*)
communication, communicant, communicable
eradicate, eradicable, radical
restoration. (Accent *res*) restorable. (Accent *stor*)
tenacious. (Long *a*, accented) tenable, untenable, tenant
aggravate, aggravable. (Do not use the word *aggravate* when you mean *annoy*). It means "to make toward a greater gravity"; as, an *aggravated* condition)
nominate, nominal, nominative (*a* as in *senate*). There is no *ble* form of this word.
esteem, estimable, estimate. Note that the dipthong *ee* changes in the derivatives.

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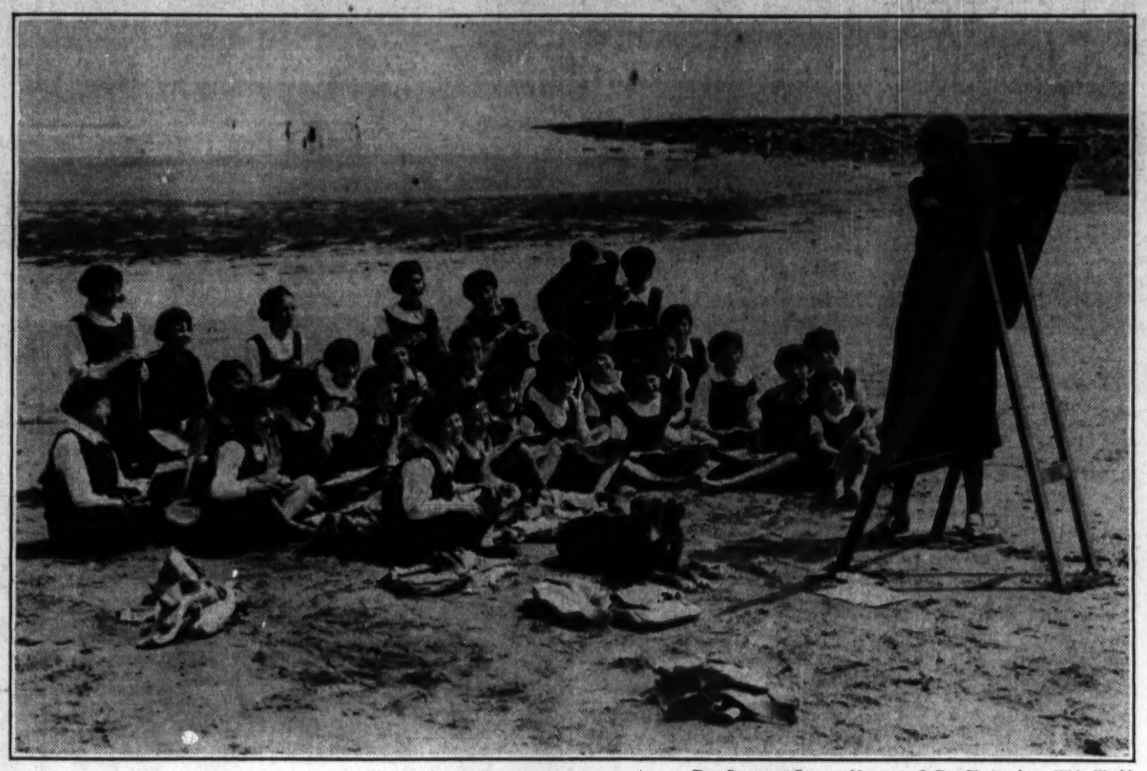
NEXT WEEK: On Desiring to Learn.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Fox Photos from Wide World

BEACH BECOMES CLASSROOM TO CHILDREN OF EAST LONDON, ENGLAND

Under the school journeys scheme, about 30 girls from the Orchard Junior Girls School are enjoying the novelty of lessons on the sands at Broadstairs. The presence of the dog indicates an easy and friendly relation between teacher and class. Their knapsacks would show that their means of transportation to the spot was a hike. With backs to the tempting water, they are intent upon their study.

The 'College' Children of Boston

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"HOW many of you expect to go to college some time?" inquired Miss Olive Carson of the children at the Prince School. Up went many little hands. "How many of you would like to go this summer?" There was a stir of excitement. They had not expected to go quite so soon, but they would consult their parents. The latter were not difficult to win, especially when it was made clear to them that there would be no charge. And so, when the summer session opened at Boston University, 20 grammar school children presented themselves for the course entitled, "Vitalizing Language in the First Six Grades."

A laboratory experience has thus been afforded the elementary school teachers who have come from all parts of the United States to profit by Miss Carson's experience and originality. The class commences at 9 o'clock, but by half past eight every morning the children are likely to be there, busily drawing pictures, writing, and reading books, in a joyous freedom of quiet activity.

Their 'Stories'

In the few weeks which have elapsed since the summer school opened the teachers have witnessed amazing results. The fundamentals of writing as applied to the shorter narrative have already been clearly grasped, as is evident from the "stories" which the children write on the blackboards, and which they are called upon to read aloud. At first the children were extremely self-conscious, but as a result of the coöperation which they received from Miss Carson and the young teachers in the class they have learned to recite clearly and naturally, as well as to ask questions of both children and adults, and to answer any which are put to them. Occasionally one of the normal students is called upon to assist a child over troublesome words in a book.

Helen, a tot of 6, scrawls "U-b-my doll," while the subject of her story dangles by one arm over the edge of the high stool on which its mistress is standing, her chubby little form stretched on tiptoe to reach to the top of the board. Four little Chinese sisters have pictures and tales as well. One of them is about a pig which went out in the rain without an umbrella, and lost the curl in its tail. One is written in Chinese characters. Rose, the author, says, "It is about 'We Have a New Book.'"

A Homemade Book

The teachers also contribute occasional simple accounts of a visit to a museum which the class may have made, or an object of interest such as the Braille slate which one of the class, a teacher of the blind, has brought with him. And all the stories are pasted, with accompanying illustrations, in a large brown paper volume named, "The College Children's Story Book."

They are very proud of their status, these "College Children," and walk in and out of the great building, all by themselves, with a dignity and seriousness of purpose worthy a professor.

The normal students have been impressed by the new interpretation of "freedom" in modern educational methods which Miss Carson has placed before them. It is no less than a translation of the word into "coöperation," "helping others." William has written a story in which a conversation occurs, and Elsa points out that it was not correctly punctuated. She is gently reminded that it is of little use to point out another's mistakes unless something is offered to help him in making a correction. She therefore supplies the required punctuation, which William gladly accepts and immediately applies.

The respectful ease with which the children approach the students for help, and the sober understanding their solicitations meet indicate the solid foundation underlying what is most progressive in the elementary school teaching of today. P. P. S.

The Parent

Realizing She Can Think

Greenfield Park, Que., Can.

Dear Parents:

I always enjoy the letters and this time, reading of a problem, thought I might help. Our girl of eight years, last year did well in school, but often with home lessons became cross and impatient. I told her that everything is in thought and that if she waited a few moments quietly the answer would come. I helped her to see that it couldn't come to her while she was thinking she couldn't do her work and being afraid, because she was keeping the answer away. I said, "Now you know twice two are four, twice three six, and you think of them, don't you? So it is with all your lessons." She realized this and is very seldom any trouble, just how and again I remind her, "Now think!" She won a prize last year and this, and more often than not she comes home with stars in her books for perfect work in arithmetic and spelling. I am so grateful that this problem has been met.

Thank you for the Parent Column. (Mrs.) C. M. C.

* * *

Vacation Chores

Huntington Park, Calif.

Dear Friends,

It has been five years since I have contributed to the Parent Column. In this letter I hope to help some mother solve the problem of daily chores for the children during vacation.

Whether the vacation is spent at home or elsewhere some assistance from my son is needed, and I used the following plan very successfully last year. A slate had not been among his toys as a child and was quite a novelty to him. So I purchased one and some slate pencils. On this slate, each evening, I wrote the chores he was to do the next morning and after they were finished he was free for the rest of the day, unless an emergency arose. If there was a certain task to be done at a designated time during the day that was written down also. His daily practce on the piano and any studying was included. He was 12 years old then.

The result was that each morning he would look over the slate, which hung in the kitchen, and as each chore was completed would draw a line through it. It was a joy to see how cheerfully and quickly the day's work was done. After a while he brought the slate to me in the evening, eager to know what he would have to do the next day, and then make his plans. It was a very happy arrangement and we are using the same idea this year.

I want to take this opportunity to thank the many parents and others who have contributed to this column. Many times I have turned to these letters when I needed some idea and found help. This is one way we may have the privilege of serving and I sincerely hope many more parents will tell of their helpful experiences. (Mrs.) A. G. R.

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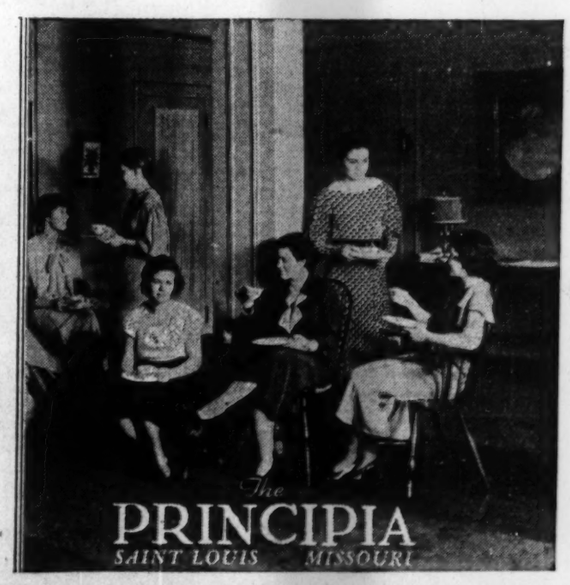

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United States Players Lead In Cup Tennis

Sarah Palfrey, Brilliant Substitute, Wins in Two Matches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Aug. 5—The United States Wightman Cup team, in spite of the temporary retirement from play of Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., scored a clean sweep of the three matches of the first day over the team from Great Britain, and requires only one more victory to clinch the series this afternoon.

This was largely due to the performance of Sarah H. Palfrey, the youthful protégé of the donor of the trophy, who stepped into the place of Mrs. Moody when the latter was unable to play, due to a back injury, and with Mrs. Wightman watching from the sidelines, defeated Margaret C. (Peggy) Scriven, women's champion of France, 6—3, 6—1. Then she took her regular place in the second doubles team, and played the principal part in the victory of that team over Dorothy E. Round and Mary F. Heeley, paired with Helen H. Jacobs, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Jacobs was also responsible for part of the success of the Americans, filling her two regular places, as No. 2 singles player and on the doubles team, and winning her individual match from Miss Round, 6—4, 6—2.

It is expected that Mrs. Moody will take her accustomed place this afternoon against Miss Round, the only player who has taken a set from the perennial champion, in seven years. But she will have to show first-class tennis to do any better than her substitute showed yesterday.

Miss Palfrey lived right up to the reputation she established at Sea Bright all the way through the matches. Her shots were scraping the sidelines with bulletlike accuracy, her service worked well except for brief intervals, and her drop shots from all angles, backhand, forehand and half volleys, were catching Miss Scriven flat footed again and again. In the two sets, Miss Palfrey scored 18 placement aces to eight for Miss Scriven, and the Brookline girl was also making fewer errors, though this was mostly in the second set, when Miss Scriven was frankly on the defensive.

Miss Jacobs, though much better than at Sea Bright, was less brilliant, though just as effective. Against Miss Round, the Berkeley player was slow at starting, allowing Miss Round to lead at 2—1. But after she got her service working, she ran out the set, with its aid. In the second set, both failed on service, but finally Miss Jacobs settled down to end the match and ran four games in a row for the set.

The greatest surprise came in the doubles, when Mary Heeley displayed the best tennis of any of the British team, only to be swamped by the volley play of Miss Palfrey, who scored almost at will when in the forecourt. The British team fought strongly at the start, but the forecourt play of Miss Palfrey finally put her team ahead, and then Miss Jacobs showed her mettle too in the second set, making the task of the Brookline girl much easier.

Miss Round was decidedly below the form reports from Wimbledon had indicated, and would hardly have taken a game from Mrs. Moody in her play yesterday, much less a set.

Alice I. Marble, No. 3 on the American team, and Betty M. Nuthall, who holds a similar position on the visitors, will lead off the play today, with the balance of the matches depending chiefly on the condition of Mrs. Moody, who is scheduled to play both singles and doubles, with Miss Marble as her partner.

All-Canadian Final In Moncton Tennis

MONCTON, N. B., Aug. 5 (AP)—Bevil Piers of Halifax will meet Lloyd Keating, Moncton, for the men's singles tennis championship of New Brunswick here today. Both won semifinal-round matches yesterday in straight sets with Piers beating Verne Knight, Fort Fairfield, Maine, 6—4, 6—1, 6—2, and Keating scoring a 6—0, 7—5, 8—6 triumph over Syd Bartlett, Fredericton.

The final of the women's singles will be an all-Halifax affair with Mrs. F. V. Woodbury opposing Mrs. Harold Jones.

The Halifax combination of Mrs. Donald Hogan and Miss K. Doyle defeated Miss F. Daniels, Ottawa, and Miss J. Johnston, Fort Fairfield, 6—4, 6—3, in the second round of women's doubles.

P. Ganong, St. Stephen, and Betty Stothart, Newcastle, beat Ray Carter and Miss J. Johnston of Fort Fairfield, 6—1, 6—2, in mixed doubles.

Syracuse Soccer Star Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Aug. 5—John McEwen, Syracuse University senior and resident of this town, has been offered a trial contract with the Hearts of Midlothian soccer club of the Scottish League. McEwen has played all his soccer with Syracuse and in the western New England district. Barney Battles, formerly with Boston, and Alex Hassie of Bethlehem Steel are members of Hearts of Midlothian at present. McEwen will not consider the offer until he has finished at Syracuse.

'N. J. P. G. A. Tourney

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Aug. 5 (AP)—James Dante, president of the New Jersey Professional Golfers' Association, announced yesterday that the state P. G. A. tournament will be held at the Ridgewood Country Club, Oct. 3-6. The 18-hole qualifying round will be played Oct. 3, the 32 qualifiers going into match play the following day and ending with the 36-hole final Oct. 6.

Red Sox Sign Bib Falk

General Manager Eddie Collins of the Boston Red Sox announced yesterday the signing of Bib Falk, former outfielder with the Chicago White Sox and Cleveland Indians, as a Red Sox scout. At the same time, the Boston club released Louis Leggett, a catcher, to the Buffalo club of the International League on option.

Roberts Wins Southpaw Title

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 5 (AP)—Wade Roberts of Dover, edged out of the state golf championship at Keene last week, won the first New Hampshire southpaw golf tournament at the Intervale Club here yesterday with a 36-hole card of 151. G. E. Dutton of the Intervale Club was second in the field of 21 with a card of 171.

Giants Pound Ball And Hold 3½-Game Lead Over Pirates

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	59	39	.602
Pittsburgh	58	45	.563
Chicago	56	46	.549
St. Louis	54	47	.535
Boston	53	50	.515
Philadelphia	42	56	.429
Brooklyn	40	58	.408
Cincinnati	41	63	.394

Results Aug. 4

Boston 4, Brooklyn 1.
Boston 3, Brooklyn 0.
New York 18, Philadelphia 1.
Pittsburgh 5, St. Louis 4.
Only games scheduled.

Led by Ott, O'Doul and Joe Moore, the New York Giants pounded the ball to all corners of Baker Field yesterday and defeated the Phillies, 18 to 1, in a National League baseball game. The triumph enabled Terry's club to hold its 3½ game lead over the Pirates, who also won. Moore, Ott and O'Doul each made four hits for the Giants, Moore getting a single, two doubles and a triple. Ott and O'Doul each had perfect days at bat. Watson Clark pitched until two men were out in the seventh, but was taken out when the Phillies started what looked like a damaging rally. Hubbell finished.

Burleigh Grimes, making his first start since coming to the Cardinals a few days ago, pitched a fine game of baseball yesterday, but his mates made too many errors behind him and lost to Pittsburgh, 5 to 4. Three errors helped the Pirates to three runs in the seventh inning, a rally that tied the score. Grimes left in the seventh after yielding only five hits. French pitched the first seven innings for the Buccs and Meine finished. The Cardinals made 13 safeties, five more than the Pirates collected, and one of them was a triple by Pepper Martin.

The Boston Braves received good pitching in both games with Brooklyn yesterday and won by scores of 4 to 1 and 3 to 0. Bent Cantwell registered his fourteenth victory of the season in the opener, keeping seven Dodger hits well scattered. Randy Moore gave Cantwell something to work on by hitting a homer in the first inning with a man on. Moore also hit a double and single in this contest. Bob Smith, who recently came to the Braves from Cincinnati, won his first start yesterday in the second half of the doubleheader. He yielded only four hits and was never in much trouble. Wally Berger hit his twentieth homer in this game. The scores by innings:

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	0	1	0	3	0	1	9	2	18	23	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	10	2

Batteries—Clark, Hubbell and Richards; Rhem, Liska and Davis. Winning pitcher—Clark. Losing pitcher—Rhem. Umpires—Stark, Barr and Rigler. Time—2h. 6m.

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	—	5	8	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	—	4	13	4

Batteries—French, Meine and Finney; Grimes, Walker and Wilson. Winning pitcher—Meine. Losing pitcher—Walker Umpires—McGrew, Magerkurth and Quigley. Time—2h. 23m.

At Boston

First Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	x	—	4	9	1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	1	7	1

Batteries—Cantwell and Hogan; Benge, Ryan and Outen. Losing pitcher—Benge. Umpires—Reardon, Powell and Moran. Time—1h. 37m.

Second Game

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	x	—	3	6	0
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	4	0

Batteries—Smith and Hogan; Thurston, Ryan and Lopez. Losing pitcher—Thurston. Umpires—Powell, Moran and Reardon. Time—1h. 35m.

Greenberg Stars As Tigers Best Chicago

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	63	35	.643
New York	60	38	.612
Philadelphia	49	49	.500
Cleveland	51	53	.490
Detroit	48	53	.475
Chicago	47	53	.470
Boston	44	53	.454
St. Louis	39	67	.368

Result Aug. 4

Detroit 3, Chicago 2 (11 innings).
Only game scheduled.

Hank Greenberg, big first baseman, personally conducted the Detroit Tigers to a 3-to-2 victory in 11 innings over the Chicago White Sox yesterday at Navin Field, in the final of a three-game series. The Sox won the series, two games to one. Greenberg hit a homer in the second inning after Doljack had reached first on an error, to drive in Detroit's first two runs. The White Sox tied it up in the eighth, however, and sent the game into extra innings. In the eleventh, Gehringer singled, was forced by Stone, and Doljack singled, Stone stopping at second. Greenberg then came through with a long single, letting in Stone with the winning run. The score by innings:

At Detroit

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	R	H	E
Detroit	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	3	10	2
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	2	6	2

Batteries—Sorrell and Hayworth; Lyons and Berry. Umpires—Dinneen and Owens. Time—1h. 57m.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	70	38	.648
Minneapolis	62	50	.554
St. Paul	62	52	.544
Indianapolis	53	53	.500
Toledo	53	57	.482
Louisville	52	57	.477
Milwaukee	46	63	.422
Kansas City	43	71	.377

Results Aug. 4

Toledo 5, Kansas City 3.
Kansas City 1, Toledo 0.
Columbus 6, Milwaukee 3.
St. Paul 15, Louisville 1.
Indianapolis 7, Minneapolis 1.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	75	49	.605
Portland	72	50	.590
Hollywood	71	51	.582
Los Angeles	72	52	.581
Oakland	56	67	.455
Missions	51	73	.411
San Francisco	48	75	.390
Seattle	46	74	.383

Results Aug. 4

Los Angeles 5, Oakland 1.
Los Angeles 10, Oakland 1.
Sacramento 10, San Francisco 9.
Other games postponed.

Poland and Italy Divide

WARSAW, Aug. 5 (AP)—Italy and Poland divided the first two singles matches of their 1934 Davis Cup tennis elimination series yesterday. L. Herba of Poland defeated L. Sertorio, 7—5, 6—0, but Giorgio de Stefani came back to earn an even break by conquering I. Tloczynski, 6—3, 6—4 0—6, 7—5.

Make Wins Ohio Singles

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—C. Gene Mako, brilliant young tennis star of the University of Southern California, added the Ohio singles title to his laurels recently by defeating Bill Parkhill of Chicago in straight sets, 6—4, 6—1, 6—3.

Chicago Fans Have Busy Sports Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago, Aug. 5

SPORTS fans in this city have a busy week with important tournaments in golf, polo, roque and yachting. The Women's Western golf title tournament is being held at the Oak Park Country Club, Monday to Saturday, inclusive. The first two of a series of three East-West world title polo matches are to be played Wednesday and Sunday at Onwentsia Country Club. The first of a two weeks' tourney is to be held by the American Roque League at Garfield Park.

The Lipton Cup series of races for "R" class sloops will be held in Lake Michigan on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Defending Titlist And Ferrera Meet For Championship

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 5 (AP)—Robert Lee Miller of Jacksonville, Fla., defending champion, and Charles Ferrera of San Francisco, the 1931 titlist, won the two finalist places in the national public links golf tournament here yesterday.

With rain flooding the fairways and greens, Miller swamped Don Erickson of Los Angeles, 6 and 5, after defeating Bud Ward of Olympia, Wash., 2 and 1, in the morning quarter final.

Ferrera made short work of the qualifying sensation, Leslie Leal of Bellingham, Wash., who shares medal honors with Tab Boyer of Portland, drubbing the mill worker, 6 and 4, and then came from behind to dispose of Bruce McCormack of Los Angeles, 2 and 1.

The 160 odd starters in the big show thought they saw a lot of water the opening day when they battled with the numerous lakes and trees, but the whole course was under water yesterday.

McCormack ousted his fellow townsman, Stanley Seymour, 2 and 1, and Erickson forced out Henry Batista of Altadena, Calif., 2 up in the other morning 18-hole contest. Portland gallerites appeared to favor the Florida boy to retain his crown in the 36-hole final today.

Perry, Lee, Wilde, Avory Start Long Tour

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Frederick J. Perry, Great Britain's Davis Cup hero, sailed today for the United States with three fellow players to compete in the United States tennis championships at Forest Hills in September.

Accompanying Perry were H. G. N. Lee, British Davis Cup spare, F. H. D. Wilde and E. R. Avory.

After the United States championships the four players will continue on to Australia for further matches, stopping off for a tournament or two in California.

"I don't intend to take things too seriously this time," Perry said, "but I'm just longing for another crack at Ellsworth Vines and Jack Crawford."

Avory, who is managing the team, carried with him the medal ribbon of the Wimbledon women's singles which Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. forgot to claim after winning her sixth Wimbledon title.

English First-Class County Cricket Scores

LONDON, Aug. 5 (Canadian Press)—The climbing Essex cricketers, third in the county championship table, yesterday scored their second victory of the week. They defeated Middlesex by 7 wickets at Leyton.

Warwickshire conquered Worcestershire by an innings and 122 runs at Dudley and Nottinghamshire defeated Somerset by 10 wickets at Nottingham.

The remaining games concluded were decided on the first innings, Surrey beating Northamptonshire at the Oval and Lancashire defeating Gloucestershire at Manchester.

Concluding scores:

Middlesex, 368 and 97 (Hendren 22 not out, P. Smith, 4 for 38); Essex, 378 and 91 for 3 (Cutmore 83, O'Connor 74, Nichols 81).

Warwickshire, 524 for 7 declared (Wyatt 187 not out, Bates 81, Santall 79); Worcestershire 185 and, following on, 217 (Pataudi 59, Nichol 52, Paine 7 for 80 and Quaife 88).

Nottinghamshire, 402 for 8 declared and 89 for no wickets (Walker 127 and Keeton 57 not out); Somerset 242 and, following on, 248 (J. Lee 62 and 51, Ingle 67).

Surrey 257 and 229 (Gregory 62, Jupp 6 for 58 and Squires 68, Watts 53 not out); Northamptonshire, 256 and 139 for 7 (Thomas 62, Gover 5 for 91).

Lancashire 262 (Hopwood 52, Eckersley 69); Gloucestershire 235 (Hammond 120).

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	73	49	.598
Rochester	66	56	.541
Baltimore	67	57	.540
Toronto	62	59	.512
Albany	57	64	.471
Montreal	57	65	.467
Buffalo	56	66	.459
Jersey City	48	70	.407

Results Aug. 4

Jersey City 6, Buffalo 3.
Buffalo 7, Jersey City 4.
Baltimore 5, Toronto 2.
Baltimore 8, Toronto 4.
Albany 3, Rochester 2 (10 innings).
Albany 13, Rochester 4.
Newark 11, Montreal 7.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Knoxville	22	15	.595
Memphis	20	17	.541
New Orleans	20	18	.526
Birmingham	17	17	.500
Chattanooga	19	21	.475
Nashville	16	18	.471
Little Rock	18	21	.462
Atlanta	16	21	.432

Results Aug. 4

Nashville 4, Memphis 3.
Little Rock 9, Chattanooga 3.
Other games postponed.

Michigan Star With Kansas

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—M. Roy Hudson, former Big Ten football star with University of Michigan and recently with the Muskogee club of the Western League which disbanded, is playing rightfield for the Kansas City Blues here. Hudson will replace Eddie Pick, veteran, who is going to confine his entire attentions to a business concern here.

Swimming Coach Resigns

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—Rudy Vogeler, swimming coach at the University of Nebraska and developer of intramural sports, has given up athletics to enter the service of the Federal Government under George Hodge, federal reemployment director for Nebraska.

Vogt Earns Right To Row Against Miller in Final

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—Albert B. Vogt of the Penn A. C., Philadelphia, won the association singles title in the first day's program of the sixty-first annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen in a Century of Progress lagoon here yesterday. The victory qualified Vogt to meet the title defender at singles sculls, William Miller, a team mate.

In the final race Vogt defeated Robert W. Richards of Winnipeg (Can.) Rowing Club by two lengths. The Quaker boy covered the three-quarter mile course in 5m. 26s. It was the fastest singles heat of the day. Vogt defeated a team mate, Algernon Fitzpatrick, in a semifinal in 5m. 30.2s. The latter won the day's closest race, the third preliminary, in which he defeated Thomas Pierie of the Bachelors Barge Club, Philadelphia, by a fifth of a second in 5m. 29.8s.

Lincoln Park Boat Club of Chicago won the race for intermediate eight-oared sculls. The local crew defeated the St. Louis Rowing Club in 4m. 26.8s.

The 145-pound singles title was won by Thomas S. Clark, of the Undine Barge Club who defeated Robert Cumming of the South End Rowing Club, San Francisco. Cumming was a favorite after defeating Douglas R. MacNeilledge of Lincoln Park, B. C., in the first heat, in the fast time of 5m. 33.6s.; but he was beaten in the final in time of 5m. 37s.

National Rowing Championships

145-Pound Singles

First Heat—Won by Robert Cumming, South End R. C., San Francisco; Douglas R. MacNeilledge, Lincoln Park B. C., Chicago, second. Time—5m. 33.6s.

Second Heat—Won by Thomas S. Clark, Undine Barge C., Philadelphia; Nicholas Kausch, Central Rowing Club, St. Louis, second. Time—5m. 37.4s.

Final—Won by Clark; Cumming second. Time—5m. 37s.

Association Singles

First Heat—Won by Robert W. Richards, Winnipeg, R. C.; Frank Silvio, New York A. C. second. Time—5m. 35.2s.

Second Heat—Won by Joseph Hutton, Bachelors Barge C., Philadelphia, second. Time—5m. 35.2s.

Third Heat—Won by Algernon Fitzpatrick, Penn A. C., Philadelphia, Penna.; Thomas Pierie, Bachelors B. C., Philadelphia, second. Time—5m. 29.8s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Albert B. Vogt, Penn A. C., Philadelphia; Robert McMillen, Argonaut R. C., Toronto, second. Time—5m. 37s.

Semifinal Heat—Won by Richards; Hutton, second. Time—5m. 30.2s.

Semifinal Heat—Won by Vogt; Fitzpatrick, second. Time—5m. 30.2s.

Final—Won by Vogt; Richards, second. Time—5m. 26s.

Doubles

First Heat—Won by Penn A. C. (Emmanuel McGreal and William Miller); Argonaut Rowing Club, Toronto, second. (Robert McMillen and Joseph Wright Jr.) Time—5m. 44s.

Semifinal Heat—Won by San Diego (Calif.) Rowing Club (Nelson Roberts and A. W. Coggeshall); Lincoln Park B. C., Chicago, second. Time—4m. 58s.

Semifinal—Won by Penn A. C. (McGreal and Miller); Central Rowing Club, St. Louis, second. Time—5m. 2s.

145-Pound Quadruple Sculls

Final—Won by Undine Barge Club, Philadelphia (E. J. Clark, C. J. Davis, U. A. L. North and T. S. Clark); Lincoln Park Boat Club, Chicago, second. Time—4m. 46.4s.

Fours Without Coxswain

Semifinal Heat—Won by Bachelors Barge Club, Philadelphia (Wallace Pflaumer, Robert Pflaumer, Charles Karle and Frank Hensel); South End R. C., San Francisco, second. Time—4m. 36.4s.

Semifinal Heat—Won by Central Rowing Club, St. Louis (Edward Moscotti, William Leipholtz, Walter Risk and Fred Heidecker); South Side B. C., Quincy, Ill., second. Time—4m. 52.4s.

Fours With Coxswain

Elimination Heat—Won by South End R. C., San Francisco (Harold Tower, William Van Voorhis, Hays McLellan, Morris Matheson and George Richardson); Penn A. C., second. Time—4m. 42.8s.

Final—Won by South End R. C., San Francisco; South Side Boat Club, Quincy, Ill., second. Time—4m. 49s.

Intermediate Eights

Final—Won by Lincoln Park B. C., Chicago (William Kasper, William Schenck, Shannon Troutman, Nicholas Arendt, Albert Heise, Herbert Hales, Harold Townsend, William Shaw and Jay Carter); St. Louis (Mo.) Rowing Club, second. Time—4m. 26.8s.

145-Pound Eights

First Heat—Won by Penn A. C. (Frank Miller, Howard Miller, Edward Hixon, James Beckett, William Milcolmson, Wesley Grohart, Joseph Vetterlein, George Hood and Daniel Hogan); West Side Rowing Club, Buffalo, N. Y., second. Time—4m. 23s.

St. Louis and Southern Illinois teams carried away all the honors in Central States Rowing, completed yesterday morning. South Side Rowing Club of Quincy, Ill., captured the senior and junior titles with 45 points in each class. North End R. C. of St. Louis was second in the junior class with 30 points, while the Central Rowing Club of St. Louis was second among the seniors with 40 points. The summary:

Central States Senior Championships

Singles—Won by Nicholas Kausch, Central R. C., St. Louis; Adolph T. Krueger, Western R. C., second. Time—5m. 30s.

Doubles—Won by South Side B. C. (Gilbert A. Holm and George Hussong); Central R. C., second (Nicholas and Christ Kausch). Time—4m. 48s.

Fours—Won by Central Rowing Club, St. Louis; South Side Boat Club, Quincy, second. Time—4m. 42s.

Eights—Won by North End R. C., St. Louis; South Side B. C., Quincy, second. Time—4m. 23s.

Sutter Seeded No. 1

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP)—Taking up where Southampton leaves off, the eastern grass courts tennis championships were to get under way at the Westchester Country Club today. Play will continue through Aug. 12. Cliff Sutter of New Orleans, defending champion, heads a star singles field. He has been seeded first, followed in order by Sidney B. Wood Jr., Lester R. Stoefen, Gregory S. Mangin, Keith Gledhill, John W. Van Ryn, George M. Lott Jr., and Frankie Parker. H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., national titleholder, did not enter singles, but was to team up with Gledhill in doubles. In the women's division, Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., was seeded first; Alice I. Marble, Sacramento, second; Virginia B. Rice, Boston, third, and Marjorie L. Sachs, Cambridge, Mass., fourth.

Essex Professional Leading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Aug. 5—William Malcolm of Essex County Country Club leads the field competing for the New Jersey open golf championship now being held at the Forest Hill Field Club. Malcolm scored a 69 yesterday which, added to his 71 the previous round, beats the field by two strokes. He was two strokes ahead of Johnny Kinder of Jumping Brook, New Jersey champion the past two years. Three strokes behind came Clarence Clark, Forest Hill professional, and in fourth place trailed Craig Wood of Hollywood, N. J.

Rumor Bruins Want Conacher

Reports from Canada state that the Boston Bruins are seeking the services of Lionel Conacher, Montreal Maroon defenseman. Neither Art Ross nor Charles F. Adams of the Bruins were in their offices this morning to confirm or deny the reports. It is known, however, that Ross and Conacher played golf together when the former returned to Canada, and Nels Stewart, Bruin center, is reported to be helping negotiations along. Stewart and Conacher were friendly when both played with the Maroons.

New Northwestern Champion

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (AP)—William Schommer of Minneapolis, and formerly of Milwaukee, is the new northwestern lawn tennis singles champion, having defeated the veteran Joe Armstrong, St. Paul, 6—4, 6—0, 6—4.

Shields Victor Over Grant In The Semifinal

Frankie Parker Also Wins Over Wood in Meadow Club Tennis

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP)—Francis X. Shields of New York and Frank A. Parker, 17-year-old holder of the United States claycourt title, swept into the final round of singles of the Meadow Club's forty-third annual invitation tennis tournament yesterday.

Shields, bidding for his third tournament crown in as many weeks, blasted the southern giant-killer, Bryan M. Grant Jr., of Atlanta, from the courts in the semifinal, 6—0, 6—3, 6—2 while Parker, finding himself more and more at home on grass, eliminated the defending title-holder and top-seeded player, Sidney B. Wood Jr., of New York, 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Shields, ranked No. 5 nationally, and Parker, No. 12, will clash for the crown Wood relinquished. Shields, whose sudden return to top form has given him the Crescent-Hamilton and Sea Bright championships in succession, will rule the favorite although Parker gave a magnificent exhibition against Wood yesterday.

Flashing some of the finest backhand shots of the season, Parker never gave the defending champion a real chance to get started. The New Yorker apparently underrated his rival at the start and when he did open up he found all his efforts to stop the youngster's sensational drive in vain. Speedy cross-court drives and great backhand shots to the corners had Wood running all over the courts in a vain effort to stem the tide.

Shields was even more impressive against Grant. The five-foot, four-inch Atlantan had furnished the tournament with its biggest upset when he eliminated Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, national indoor champion and third-seeded player, in the quarterfinal, but he had no more luck yesterday with Shields than he had in the semifinal at Sea Bright last week. Shields used pressure from the start and crushed the southerner with a blistering array of shots. He broke Grant's service three times in winning the first set at love and forced the play at all times.

Wood and George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago reached the doubles finals along with Parker and Shields.

Wood and Lott upset the defending champions, R. Berkeley Bell of New York and Mangin after five hard sets, 6—8, 2—6, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4, while Shields and Parker downed Grant and Eddie Jacobs of Baltimore, 6—3, 3—6, 10—8, 6—2.

Hagen Toppling Course Records in Scotland

INVERNESS, Scot., Aug. 5 (AP)—Reaching the "farthest north" of any barnstorming expedition of American professional golfers ever to invade the British Isles, Walter C. Hagen, veteran Ryder Cup captain, yesterday smashed the record for the Inverness course with a 32—32—64, while Denny Shute, new British open champion, carded 35—35—70.

Hagen has left his flag flying high in the Highlands of Scotland's northernmost tip with three course records on his banner in three successive days. Thursday he shot a 65 at Pitlochry and Wednesday he banged out a 64 at Kingussie.

Hagen and Shute will play an exhibition today over the fashionable North Berwick layout and then head southward. Shute is scheduled to sail for the United States Aug. 12.

Asked about Tommy Armour's recent broadside of criticism against himself, Gene Sarazen, and other professionals who announced they were passing up the annual United States P. G. A. tournament at Milwaukee because it interfered with previous engagements, Hagen merely laughed.

"I'm too busy shooting birdies," he said, "to grouse with Tommy."

Football Tax Test Case

MORGANTOWN, W. Va. (AP)—The athletic department of West Virginia University, sued by the Federal Government recently for alleged nonpayment of taxes on football admissions, plans to make its defense a test of the Government's right to tax the income of state institutions. The government suit, filed in the Federal Court at Elkins, W. Va., seeks payment of $2029.56, which it asserts is due as tax on admissions to games played in November, 1932. H. A. Stansbury, the university's director of athletics, said the National Collegiate Athletic Association will provide counsel to defend the action. The director revealed that during October, 1932, the department paid $1700 tax on admissions, but then learned that Minnesota and Iowa State had refused to pay, and that the National Collegiate Athletic Association had invited the Government to institute a test suit. The association named Fielding H. Yost of Michigan as chairman of a committee to employ counsel to defend any such suit, Stansbury said.

Illinois Tennis Winners

CHICAGO (AP)—C. Gene Mako, youngster from Los Angeles, won the Illinois State men's singles tennis title recently, by whipping his redheaded fellow Californian, Don Budge of San Francisco, 4—6, 6—0, 6—3, 6—4. Catherine Wolfe of Elkhart, Ind., who won the women's title in 1931, the last time the tournament was held, was much too strong and steady for Jackie Aser, tiny Chicago youngster, and won the final, 6—1, 6—3. The doubles championship match gave Mako another trophy. Paired with Jack P. Tidball, Los Angeles, he helped trim the Chicago team, Charles Lejeck and George O'Connell, 7—5, 6—4, 6—3.

Wins South Dakota Honor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D. (AP)—Milton Ruehl, 19, Milwaukee, held the singles title, and Weston Painter and Charles Blanchard, Minneapolis veterans, were champions as the result of a week of play in the South Dakota open tennis tournament. Ruehl recently outstroked Stanley Briggs, Los Angeles, 6—3, 9—7, 6—2, after defeating Lewis Carson, Detroit, 6—2, 6—0, 5—7, 3—6, 6—2, in the semifinals. Painter and Blanchard gained their doubles title by defeating Ruehl and Briggs, 7—5, 3—6, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3.

Game Without Putouts

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 (AP)—Mickey Heath of Columbus owns the distinction of having put in the easiest shift in the history of American Association first basemen. Against Toledo recently the Red Bird first sacker had just one chance, an assist. It was the first time on record that a first baseman escaped without making a putout. The Birds, however, took a 3-to-2 beating.

Mercer Athletic Director

MACON, Ga. (AP)—Selection of Maj. J. D. Blair to succeed Prof. C. B. Wray as athletic director of Mercer University was announced from the office of Dr. Spright Dowell, president, here recently. The major, who is to assume his new office at once, has been field representative of Mercer and student adviser and teacher of history.

British Schools Gain Despite Cut In State Grants

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Marked progress in reorganization of the elementary school system of Great Britain and provision of improved facilities for practical instruction for older children, despite economies in education expenditure, have just been reported here.

The increase in the number of senior and junior departments in elementary schools during the year ended March 31, 1932, was the greatest that has taken place in any single year since 1926, states the current report.

The process of closing or remedying the defects in the premises of "black list" schools was continued—154 schools being removed from the list—and further progress was made in elimination of large classes notwithstanding an increase of 61,351 in the total number of children at public elementary schools.

For the first time for a number of years a decrease in the number of part-time students attending technical schools and colleges is recorded, mainly due to the abnormal industrial depression and to the effect of the low birth rate in the later years of the war, it is said. Students attending full-time courses, however, showed an increase over previous years.

Improvement Cited In Home Building

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—With the flow of mortgage money becoming somewhat better, home building is beginning a gradual comeback, according to a report of the United States Building and Loan League, made public today.

Declaring conditions in Texas and Missouri, which report easier mortgage money this year than last, to be a good indication of what is happening in other states, Mr. Morton Bodfish, executive manager of the league, says the real increase of this year's home owner credit began as far back as April. For March, April and May of this year, the report shows, Texas building and loan associations increased their volume of home lending 36 per cent over a similar period last year, while in June the increase was even better—59 per cent. Missouri reported a 2 per cent increase in volume of home lending for March, April and May. Preliminary reports from other states also show improvement, Mr. Bodfish said.

"We would expect to see this reflected in the building figures for May, and that is exactly what the leading construction statistical service shows to be the case," he added. "Out of total contracts for building let in May, 49.5 per cent of those to be financed privately, as contrasted to public works, were for residence building. Out of the June contracts let, 38.3 of those to be privately financed were for homes."

Japanese Resort Observes Twelfth Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KASHIWABARA, Japan — The Nojiri Lake Association, a remarkable experiment in international cooperation for the formation of a summer resort community, this month is celebrating the twelfth year of its existence with a program of water fêtes and community meetings.

The association, composed of foreign residents of a dozen nationalities and some Japanese, owns an entire mountain, dozens of cottages and a miniature system of public utilities, and has rights to all of Nojiri Lake. Most of its members are missionaries and teachers.

London's Unified Transport System Merges 89 'Lines'

Answers Moscow's Theory of War Between State and Private Enterprises

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The whole vast network of London's passenger traffic which catches up 10,000,000 persons for more than 4,000,000,000 journeys a year, has become a joint state - private enterprise monopoly under the terms of the London Passenger Transport Act which came into operation recently.

In place of 89 different "bus" companies, underground railways, municipal and private enterprise tramways—organized in six main groups and a number of little ones—there is now one centralized undertaking controlled by a board of seven members chosen under Act of Parliament by a group of "appointing trustees."

The mighty fabric which thus is to come completely under one control extends for a radius of about 30 miles from the heart of the city. But the board has the right to operate motorcoaches far beyond this area up to distances of more than 50 miles.

The tramway system of London will be affected vitally by the changeover and many think that it will gradually disappear altogether. As the board gets into its stride the "pirate" buses will begin to disappear. Some of these "pirates" have reaped a golden harvest in the past few years by tapping the most profitable routes on the peak hours of the day.

The pirates played a lone hand. Their fleet soon will be laid up. They are being bought out by the new board with no possibility of any more privateering on the streets of London. Henceforward all the buses will be scarlet, except those running on "country" routes which will be green like the single-decker "Green Line" coaches.

Apart from sweeping the pirates from the sea of London's traffic, there is to be, as soon as possible, a comprehensive plan to coördinate existing services of buses, trams and railways. Where there is overlapping it will cease. Where it is felt tramways should be supplanted by buses, this will be done.

Where the suburban services of the great trunk railway lines can be linked to the tubes this will be done too—with incalculable results to the great termini which disgorge their millions into the streets of London every morning and swallow them up again every evening. But this linking of services which, in the end, will make it possible to travel from one end of London to the other without a change will be a gradual process. The new board will feel its way. Perhaps the greatest alteration will be in the region of finance. New stock is to be issued to old shareholders. The total sum involved is about £120,000,000.

The new organization is one of a type with which England is becoming increasingly familiar—the public utility corporation in which the state is the owner and ultimate controller while private enterprise manages the business side of the concern on the state's behalf.

The plan was framed by a Socialist Minister of Transport, and put through without vital changes, by a Conservative one. It symbolizes the tacit acceptance by all major political parties in Great Britain of

Interior Decoration and Antiques

A Talk With Allan Walton

Special from Monitor Bureau
London

"WHAT points do you take into consideration when choosing a scheme of decoration for a room?"

Mr. Allan Walton, whose brilliant talents as an artist and decorator are well known, leaned back in his chair.

"They are legion," he replied. "We might, however, sum up the chief ones under the headings of Client's Wishes, Function of Room, Points of Focus, Color, Pictures, Architecture, Furniture, and Exterior Surroundings."

According to Mr. Walton the first thing a decorator should do in dealing with a client is to study his personality, absorb the kind of background this person would like to be against, and then put what he has gleaned into his own terms. He must take special care to give what will be appreciated, and at the same time what the decorator approves of. In most cases the client has views of his own, and it is the decorator's task to convince him of his ability to satisfy his client's taste and yet to impress the result with his own personality. It is his job to place before people ideas or suggestions for surroundings they would not have thought of for themselves but which, when shown to them, they would find naturally congenial. Sometimes, however, the client may prove unreasonably obstinate; in which case it is just as well to leave the work alone.

Women, Decorators' Chief Clients

It is only within the last 40 years, Mr. Walton pointed out, that the wife has been in a position to say what she would like to have in the home. Before that time the husband did all the choosing, which often aimed at a display of riches and wealth, his house being the acknowledged expression of his prosperity. Today things have changed. Nine out of ten women operate the purse strings, and it falls to them, therefore, to decide on the type of decoration required. The result is that while rooms are tending more and more to play the part of a background to those using them, they also have lost the stronger character of much of the older work.

"Which brings us," Mr. Walton continued, "to the question of the function of the room. Don't leave a room nebulous. Produce its personality. If it is to be a 'lolling' room, choose restful colors and avoid anything exciting or disturbing. Make the decoration subordinate to conversation or book reading. If, on the other hand, the room is to be used for entertaining, it is as well to introduce a formal scheme.

Decorator's Approach to His Task

"The next thing of importance for the decorator to consider is the point of focus which every room must possess according to its nature. If the architect has not produced it, the decorator can do so by the use of color. He should choose one note than sings and work up to it, keeping it ever before him, as an artist concentrates on a point of interest in his picture. Many interests of equal value only tend to distract, whereas a dominating point, without screaming for recognition, gives a right sense of satisfaction. There may be a hundred warm shades in the room with a single note of cold, or a hundred cold shades with just one of warmth. Here will be his tune. And since it is disturbing to take in two tunes at the same time he should confine himself exclusively to the one."

The all-important question of color is, in Mr. Walton's estimation, still underestimated in decoration. Color, he says, should not be considered as a background only, but be given a chance to play its full part in the scheme. The tendency today is toward faint pastel shades, producing backgrounds in what is termed "good taste."

"I am an enemy of 'good taste,'" Mr. Walton admitted. "The public should be taught that more ambitious color is needed, and their taste for more adventurous fabrics developed. Rubber floors are helpful, since they give good color while they are at the same time economical to buy."

Stresses the Importance of Color

There is a real need for more color in our homes, he said. Italian rooms produce a sense of rich, heavy gloom because the occupants feel the necessity to counteract the brilliant glare of sunlight without. The English atmosphere, on the other hand, is usually subdued, the sunshine being generally tempered with a certain amount of mistiness, and for this reason, if for no other, we must produce the needed color within. And not only color but vitality.

A room is not a "living" room in Mr. Walton's opinion until it has something "living" in it, and for this a picture or a piece of sculpture is required. It is not necessary to choose a modern work, he says. Any period will produce the "alive" sense, so long as true art is there, but "furnishing" pictures, which merely clothe the walls while bringing no sense of itvality to the room, should be avoided as they are depressing.

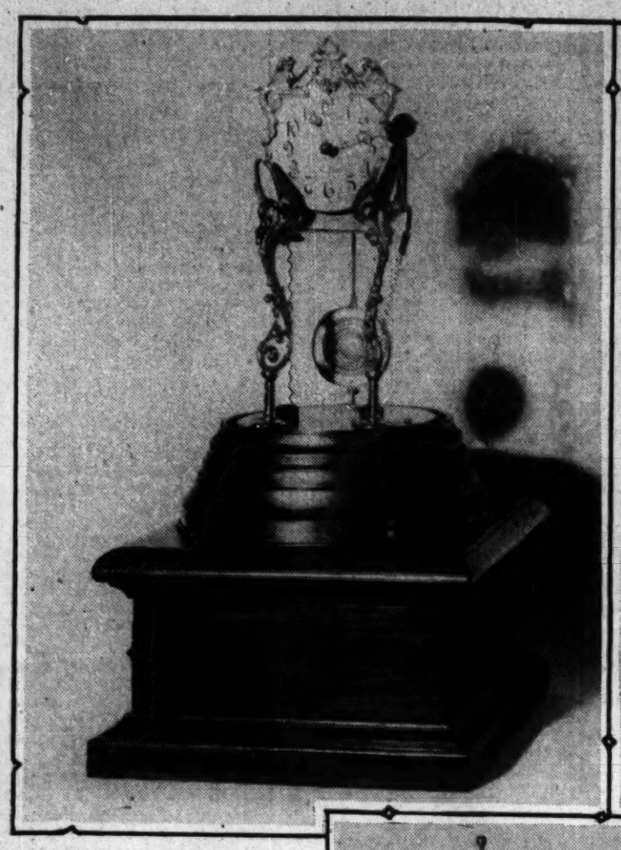
The decorator must always take into consideration the aspect of the room and the view from the windows. It may be that he is fortunate enough to find a French window opening onto a garden of bright flowers. In this case he can use what nature has provided, inviting the color indoors by means of a long mirror hung on the opposite wall, and decorating the room in a sympathetic way. Possibly the view may comprise a delightful stretch of green, in which case the room should be done in white, the mirror giving the needful color.

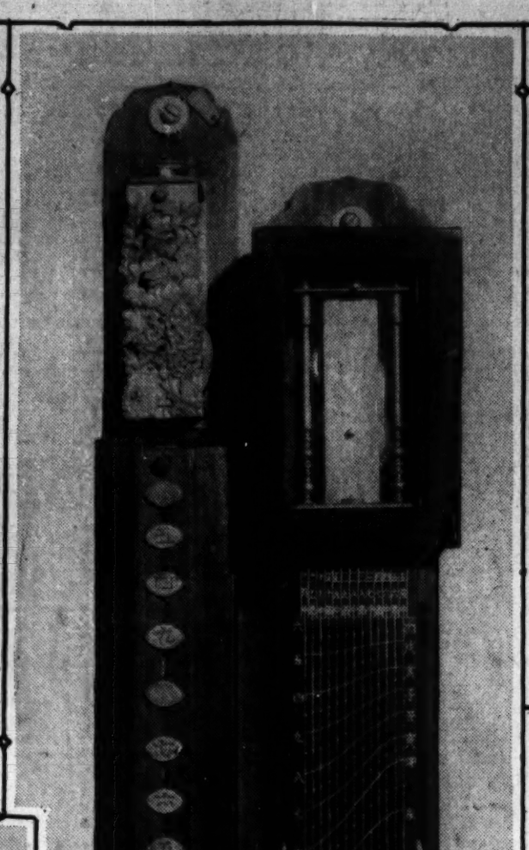
"Respect old buildings as you would respect old people," he said, "and be careful not to offend them. They are often as good as anything we are building today. Give the furniture a fresh framing which will bring out its characteristics and emphasize its beauty anew. As a background for rich-toned mahogany perhaps nothing is more effective in an old-world south room than bright blue walls and cerise curtains."

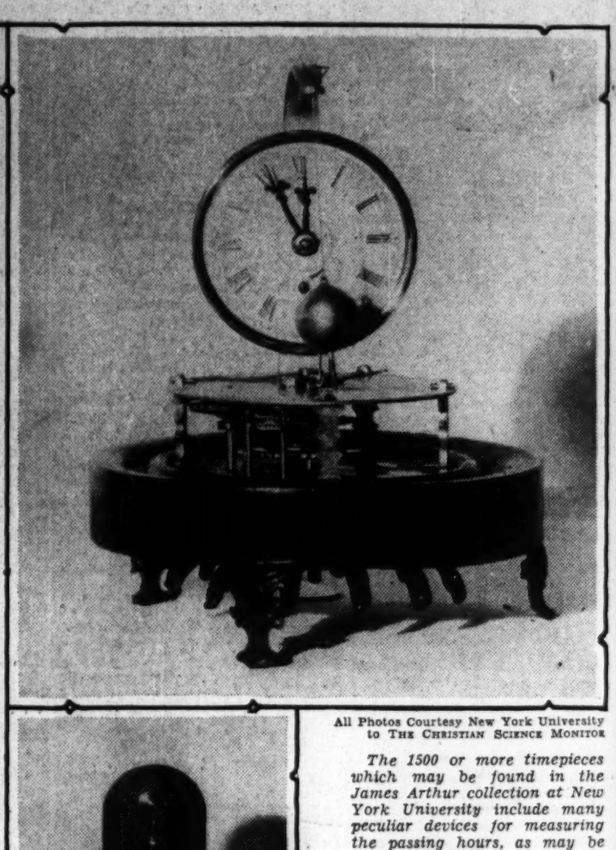
At the Ideal Home Exhibition, Mr. Walton worked out a series of rooms in which the scheme of color harmonized with steel furniture. He threw over a chair a collection of the fabrics used there—a glorious yellow, a coral pink, a tender green, all of which helped to soften the severity of the metal—and then placed among them a piece of the paper he has chosen for the walls. It was a clear blue, patterned with a small white star.

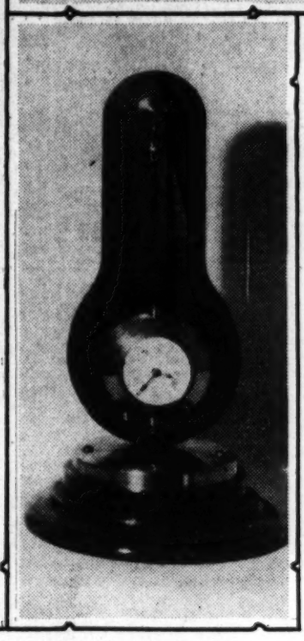
By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An effective wall decoration which turned a windowless area into a suggestion of lively outdoor beauty is seen in the above sketch by Mr. Allan Walton. The scheme is in delicate tones of gray, green and pink, with natural colors to the sea and the yachts









All Photos Courtesy New York University to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The 1500 or more timepieces which may be found in the James Arthur collection at New York University include many peculiar devices for measuring the passing hours, as may be seen from the six which are pictured here.

At the left, above, is an electro-magnetic clock operated by two dry cells and made about 1890. This offers an interesting contrast to the electrically driven clocks of today.

At the center is a pair of Japanese clocks with vertical dials, the indicator being attached to a weight within the column.

At the right, above, is another form of great accuracy, but not at all ornamental in appearance, with its ball pendulum.

At the left, below, is a French clock with a ball pendulum and a peculiar dial, in band form, which is exposed in one section of the cylinder.

At the right, below, the clock itself forms the pendulum bob.

A Museum For Clocks Only

Special from Monitor Bureau
New York

WHEN the daylight-saving régime went into effect, it meant to most people merely that they must push the hands of their watches, and perhaps of a clock or two, forward an hour. But if Prof. Daniel W. Hering, curator of the James Arthur collection of timepieces at New York University, had tried to set the watches and clocks under his care according to the new-fangled schedule, it would have taken him several days to get around to them all.

He will tell you confidentially, with a chuckle, that his own watch and probably a couple of his clocks are the only ones he has adjusted to be ahead of the sun—immediately anyway. The others may tick away as they did before, breaking the stillness occasionally to boom out resounding strokes that indicate hours, halves and quarters, without any particular regard to the location of the sun in the sky.

Large Collection

For the task of keeping some 1500 timepieces nicely coördinated with Naval Observatory time would be a large order. Then there are other handicaps. To have hundreds of them striking simultaneously every 15 or 30 minutes might be distracting to listen to for days on end. Professor Hering has had as many as 40 working at the same time; usually he works them out in groups of 10 or 12 at a time. But they are all kept in good working order.

The collection, which took Mr. Arthur more than 40 years to assemble, is one of the largest and most comprehensive historical groups of clocks and watches in existence. It presents the evolution of time-keeping from the simplest sundials and hourglasses to the most intricate and accurate devices of modern times. This was Mr. Arthur's hobby and he bequeathed it, the great group, to New York University.

Talk for a while with Professor Hering, and you will come away impressed with the idea this business of keeping tab on the fleeting moments is much more complicated than anyone with a reliable wrist watch might imagine.

From the days of England's King Alfred the Great who, tradition says, checked the passage of time in the ninth century by burning candles of different lengths, to the tower clock with its involved mechanism, was a matter of some five centuries. And between the days of stationary clocks and those of the first pocket timepiece another 300 years intervened.

Professor Hering chuckles again when he recalls the improvement in time-keeping characteristics which developed with the newer type of clocks. Incidentally, this expanding capacity for time-keeping has paralleled the growth of the industrial era and would seem to have increased with the recognition of the practical uses to which time could be put.

Pre-Pendulum Days

An old English grandfather's clock in the collection, dating from 1659 in its present form, probably built much earlier, records only hours, half hours and quarters. Minutes and seconds were evidently of negligible importance then.

Clocks in the pre-pendulum era, which were propelled by an oscillating bar that moved backward and forward, had some erratic ways. In the course of one day, for instance, a clock would vary an hour or more from the true time. The introduction of pendulums, first used successfully in 1657, was a decided advance.

Many people who hold privately to the opinion that the alarm clock was invented specially to arouse present industrial workers who have to get to offices and factories on time, will have to revise their opinion when they hear Professor Hering describe the alarm as one of the earliest features developed in clocks. There is a carriage clock in the collection dating from about 1600, which is equipped with an alarm.

Professor Hering indulges in a little philosophizing when he discusses the "modern" fashion for thin watches.

"Why, we have some watches made a century ago which are as thin as many of the thinnest made today," he says. "But soon after that time, the fashion for thin watches went out and the style was given up. The so-called modern style is really a reversion of an old type."

The collection includes the third clock made by Eli Terry, a famous early American clock maker; antiques, moderns, and numerous oddities, ranging from the quaint conical pendulum type and those with movable dials and stationary hands to miniatures and boudoir models and shelf, mantel, grandfather and tower clocks.

Six Days in Quebec Province

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

YES, we all had a mighty good time, with only enough rain to give welcome variety, the six days of motoring broken wonderfully by 12 hours on the water. It seems as if it must have been weeks instead of days that we were away, so many new impressions came from the cities, the villages, the isolated homes, the people, the mountains and the great rivers. Neither interior decoration nor antiques were given much thought at any time, although one can never get wholly away from aspects of either, in a new country, where people act in unaccustomed ways.

For northeast of Quebec was new country, that seemed like another land from the United States since most of the people whom we met understood no English at all. The start was from our Redhouse hilltop in the southern White Mountains, and the course through Franconia Notch directly to Quebec. There was a night's stop on the way, as 150 miles suits us best for a day's run.

Entering Quebec

The St. Lawrence may be crossed either by the old ferry which docks directly below the lower cliffs that are topped by Chateau Frontenac, or by the new bridge nine miles west. For us it was the ferry, landing at the water levels of the ancient town with its narrow winding streets and almost impossibly steep ascents to the heights. The broad, highest levels of these are taken by the many acres of the eighteenth century fortifications, now unused for military purposes but occupied by a small force which keeps them in repair. Four or five hundred feet below their massive granite walls the broad river is seen for a good many miles, west and east, where the long ranges of the Laurentian Mountains diminish from their near-by heights to dim outlines in the far distance. At sunset time I followed the broad walk down and down, three-quarters of a mile or so, from the fort eastward to the lofty Dufferin terrace of the great hotel. The setting of the river with its ocean shipping, the city of Levis sprawled on the high banks beyond it, the wildly massed mountains and the shifting colors in sky and water, composed a view that few cities can match.

Antique Shops Are Scarce

Much to the astonishment of mother, daughter and father who made up the party, the antique shops of Quebec show very, very little which seems to have been derived from the eighteenth century homes of the people thereabout. The two or three shops that we visited carried for the most part English goods that seemed of rather recent importation. Inquiries for the places where indigenous provincial things could be bought brought no satisfactory answers. Only after much explanation did our guide lead us to the junk shop regions, where a few bits of really early Canadian old brass, pewter and iron were found, and at prices which were so very low that they were gladly accepted.

It was not until we reached Beauport, apparently a suburb of Quebec, that an antique shop comparable to those common to the United States was found. Even here the stock was small, the things of chief interest being a pair of rush-seated, slat-back armchairs, the posts and stretchers turned in the familiar patterns of southern France. For that matter, it is quite possible that they came from across the water. Then there were a dozen or more high stools with turned legs and stretchers and wood seats, one group of four exactly alike and another of eight, in addition to a pair which had a foot-rest attachment about a foot square, extended from the front, and originally built that way.

The 20-odd miles to Beaupré was a slow jaunt in a procession of cars through frequent little villages, crowded along the single road that ran between cliffs and riverbank. From there on we felt that we were really in provincial Quebec and free from traffic. For twenty miles or more the road passes through upland farming country with occasional tiny villages.

The little homes of one story, common to village and countryside, all have the sort of graceful roof which curves up a bit at the eaves and extends from two to four feet beyond the side wall, frequently serving as roof of a shallow veranda. The same very pleasing shape was seen in not only all the eighteenth century houses of stone which we saw later along the south bank of the St. Lawrence, but has been used ever since, and even on small outbuildings which may be only eight feet by ten.

All along the way, outdoor ovens are noticed a few rods from each

house. Built of brick and mortar on a platform three or four feet high, each may measure about three feet by six and three feet high. A simple, shedlike roof may partially shelter their domelike outlines, one end flattened to accommodate a pair of iron doors. Within this little cavern, a wood fire is burned for several hours till the walls are very hot. Then it is ready for many large loaves of bread which weigh two pounds each or more and the one baking must, it seems, serve for a week or two.

As our lunches were to be eaten at whatever attractive spot might be reached after midday, suitable supplies were aboard, bread being an item. This gave excuse for stopping at one of these little homes and surprising the whole family by asking if we could buy a loaf. They were glad to sell and we found it of excellent flavor.

Twenty miles or so beyond, the river is left again, and at St. Simeon we head for the Saguenay, although it is not to be seen until the day's run is nearly over. It is a wild country, indeed, from which the paper pulp companies have stripped spruce, and fires have completed the destruction of timber within a few years. Now stump farmers are living in little log cabins there and laboriously developing their little somesteads in the most primitive pioneer conditions. Yet here, too, all is neat about the little homes, and mostly the cabins are of yet unweathered, freshly stripped logs.

The fourth day's end finds us at Bagotville on the Grande Baie of the Saguenay. It is an imposing sheet of water, two miles across, inclosed by the shapeless masses of the Laurentian Mountains which we shall not lose the sight of until we have headed south again from Quebec. Here and no farther the fine boats of the Canada Steamship Company come, in the late evening, to leave about six in the morning.

This great stream seems a mile or more wide all the way, as it winds among sharply slanting mountains of granite, sparely wooded with small growth or utterly bare and precipitous, like l'Eternitie, that nearly 2000 feet of almost sheer granite. How deep the river is, no one knows, it is said, for sounding lines have never reached its bottom.

On all this river ride of sixty-odd miles, we passed only two or three little villages which have found places for themselves next the stream, where a few acres of tillable and comparatively fertile land was found. Apparently with no way to reach them by road, and many miles apart, a few little patches of light green are noticed halfway up the mountain sides. Then we know that some courageous settler has for some inconceivable reason chosen that remote and solitary spot for his home.

The sea gulls follow us all the morning and many porpoises break the water's surface with their curved backs. There are much larger black creatures with ugly triangular back fins that the people here call giberg, sharks 20 or more feet long, for this is partially salt water and the tides rise and fall twelve feet or so all along its course.

At the Mouth of the Saguenay

The large boat leaves us at Tadousac, and a smaller craft takes us to St. Simeon on our way to Riviere de Loup. Here the St. Lawrence is indeed a majestic stream, for it is 12 miles wide and our boat takes 15 in crossing, to pass an island. We want some of the blankets that are woven in homes about here, and the obliging hotel proprietor looks up the address of a weaver whom we may visit in Cacouna, a few miles north. We find the little house and the aged weaver with her daughters and grandchildren. They seem unaccustomed to selling things in their home, although a dozen or more blankets are brought downstairs when they learn of our errand. Some are of the wool of black sheep, and pleasantly gray; others are pure white and very fine and very light; all have the borders in color. Several we must buy, and do, after much genial discussion of the colors and the quality, assisted by an English-speaking granddaughter from New Hampshire, who is summering there. The sale seems to be a happy occasion for the household, as it certainly was for all the buyers.

Here ended the conspicuous episodes of our trip although the day's ride back to Quebec on the south shore took us through a rapid succession of prosperous villages and by endless great farms.

From Quebec home should have taken us two days, but our six days' show was over. We were content to dash for our fireside and have a spare day of quiet there before office hours dominated us again.

Town and Country Exhibitions

By "COLLECTOR"

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau
London

The excellent idea of country house exhibitions seems to be spreading. Following closely on the heels of the Wilton House (Salisbury) exhibition, fully described on this page, an all-Shropshire one is being held at Oakley Park, Ludlow, the home of Col. W. J. Windsor Clive, M. P.

More than a thousand heirlooms will be on view, drawn from nearly 100 houses in the country. A spinning wheel which belonged to Lady Hamilton was lent by Lord Acton. A straw Noah's ark made by French prisoners at Oswestry; a gold ring, one of those distributed to the members of the family present at Byron's funeral, are among the treasures.

The remarkable exhibition of Chinese porcelain which a famous dealer has been holding in King Street, St. James's, recalls an interesting incident of this dealer's friendship with Lord Kitchener who, like the hero of "Quinney's," was an ardent admirer of antique Oriental porcelain.

Almost on the eve of Lord Kitchener's departure from London on his last voyage, I understand, he asked the dealer to purchase on his behalf at a forthcoming sale a little Chinese bowl enameled with "The Eight Immortals." The Hampshire, with Lord Kitchener on board, had gone down when the sale occurred, but the dealer, mindful of his distinguished customer's last request, made a series of determined bids for the bowl at the sale. He not only won it, although at a much higher figure than Lord Kitchener had commissioned him to offer, but presented it to the London Museum, as a last tribute to the memory of a valued friend, customer and true lover of old porcelain.

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Two Conversation Rooms at The Christian Science Monitor Pavilion on the grounds of the Chicago World's Fair are especially arranged for conversing, writing and resting. These make the Pavilion an ideal place for meeting friends. In addition, there is a Christian Science Reading Room reserved for quiet study.

The Pavilion contains three features of interest to every Monitor reader—a graphic display of the Monitor's journalistic achievements and exhibits of circulation and advertising activities.

You are also invited to visit the Christian Science exhibit in the Hall of Religion near by.

Book Reviews and Literary News

He Remains an Englishman

The Life and Works of Sir Edward Elgar, by Basil Maine. London: Bell. Two volumes, 14s. net each volume.

MR. BASIL MAINE closes his study with the avowal that a close, continuous and prolonged scrutiny of the music of Sir Edward Elgar has deepened the conviction that he is among the great composers of all time. This will not surprise the reader Admiration for the man and his work shines out of every page, and although the fashion of "clever," deprecatory biography now seems to be passing, it is pleasant to meet a biographer who is a little dazzled by his subject. Perhaps, after all, Lowell's dictum that a wise skepticism is the first attribute of a good critic is merely a less vernacular version of the same author's:

No, never say nothin' without you're compelled to,
An' then don't say nothin' thet you can be held tu.

It is to Mr. Maine's credit as a critic that without being compelled to, he says a lot that he can be held to. For, as we all know the voice of the anti-Elgarian is heard even in the Land of Hope and Glory itself, where, as long ago as Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, the composer first hoisted "The Banner of St. George." This patriotic cantata is frankly described by Mr. Maine as being written for "fierce-eyed, soft-hearted military men" who, having heard it, probably went home to harangue their families "yet once again upon the familiar subject of 'what the country wants is . . .'" He admits that the sentiment and manner of The "Imperial" March and "The Banner of St. George" would embarrass an audience today but sees in these flag-wagging works a reaction against the "fin-de-siècle decadence" — whatever that may mean—which had begun a flirtation with Socialism.

* * *

This sort of thing, however, and a pot-boiler like "Salut d'Amour" —which piece, Mr. Maine tells us, only enabled the composer himself to buy more manuscript paper—are too easy a target for the sharp-shooters of the anti-Elgarian camp. Their criticism is aimed at the important works. Mr. Maine states their case fully and fairly and even tries to explain it, in the sense of explaining it away. There is Prof. E. J. Dent of Cambridge, for example, who shocked Elgar's admirers by a contribution to Adler's "Handbuch der Musikgeschichte" in which he said, among other things, that "for English ears, Elgar's music is much too emotional and not free from vulgarity." The orchestral works were shortly dismissed as "animated in color,, but pompous in style and of a too deliberate nobility of expression," and the chamber music merely as "dry and academic."

Nearly 25 years previously, in "A History of Music in England," Dr. Ernest Walker, though recognizing Elgar's great powers, had criticized "an undue reliance on a rather hot-house type of emotionalism that every now and then comes near degenerating into a somewhat forced pseudo - impressiveness." Speaking for the younger generation, Mr. Cecil Gray ("Survey of Contemporary Music") says — not too sotto voce—that probably the reason why Elgar's music inspires such an extraordinarily violent antipathy and animosity in many of the present generation is because, for them, it is the musical counterpart of the literature and art of the Victorian era. But Mr. Gray grants that Elgar is "a musician of merit" and that "he might have been a great composer if he had not been such a perfect gentleman," born in a dreadfully unfortunate period.

* * *

Elgar, of course, is big enough to be underestimated by those who cannot feel his music. As Mr. Maine points out, it is largely a matter of what is called "temperament." Music appeals to the listener in three seemingly quite different ways. Speaking broadly and using the simplest possible terms, it may be said that one type of listener demands music which speaks to the head and exercises musical thought and intellect; to another type, music is not music unless it deeply stirs the emotions; to another, again, rhythm and movement are the all-important elements.

In the works of the greatest and most generally acknowledged composers these three kinds of music become one, but in the lesser men the strength of appeal is less balanced. The sharper the division the greater the possibility of misunderstanding. Thus the musical "intellectual" decries the composer who appeals chiefly to the emotions, who in his turn scorns "jazz" and perhaps work like "Le Sacre du Printemps." Actually, of course, things are not quite so simple as that. But even without elaboration some such rough classification clears up many mysteries of musical criticism and explains the odd pudgments which composers are apt to pass on one another.

* * *

Elgar's music is essentially emotional in character and to a certain type of "intellectual," emotion is always a little vulgar. One critic finds the composer's thought often undistinguished to the point of banality. Another (Dr. Walker) notices here and there a lack of sustained thematic inventiveness, a deficiency in the power of broadly organic construction, and so on. Admirers and detractors alike, however, unite in praising Elgar's wonderful sense of orchestral color—which can never be the result of taking thought. The paradox is that to his own type of listener Elgar's claim to greatness lies in the very quality for which he has been most criticized — the power, rarer than ever in these days, of sustained musical emotion. Perhaps as a whole the "Enigma" Variations—begun on Feb. 5, 1899, and completed in 14 days—still represent the composer's high-water mark. But the "Introduction and Allegro," the first two movements of the Violin Concerto, "Falstaff" and the Second Symphony are music of no less, if more unequal inspiration.

Those who are interested in Elgar the man will find much in Mr. Maine's excellent biography that illuminates Elgar the composer. But his personality still remains something of an enigma—with plentiful variations. Perhaps only England and English life could have produced an artist with so many apparent strange contradictions.

Mr. Maine's second volume is devoted to an analytical study of the works. This is admirably done but some readers would no doubt have appreciated a slight seasoning of criticism. When this is missing the temptation is always to take things with a grain of salt. As an offset to the diatribes of the anti-Elgarians Mr. Maine's enthusiasm helps to restore balance of judgment. Elgar may not be among the great composers of all time but the majority of English musicians, at any rate, believe him to be among the great composers of his own time.

W. H. HADDON SQUIRE.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Just to Pass the Time Away

UTOPIA is with us again . . . "More leisure time for all of us seems to be a definite part of the New Deal," remarks Mr. John Macrae Jr. of Dutton, who continues, "More leisure is probably a very good thing provided we know how to use it" . . . An unexceptionable sentiment . . . So Dutton will offer as its contribution a book designed to "help us to enjoy and make some practical use of our leisure time" . . . This opus, to be published Aug. 22, is entitled "Winter Nights Entertainments, a Book of Pastimes for Everybody" (or nearly Everybody).

This book is plainly in line with the best American traditions . . . If you have leisure, find entertainments or pastimes . . . Motor, play golf and bridge, go to the movies, listen to the radio humorists, eat, drink and be miserable—it all helps to kill time, when you're not killing it on the job.

* * *

We hope the pastimes provided by Dutton's new book will prove inexpensive . . . Because we find ourself filled with a great skepticism as to the enormous amounts of money that are supposed to come magically into everybody's hands . . . We have no pretensions as an economist, but some of the fundamentals are obvious even to us . . . Employers reduce the number of working hours, employ more men and increase the minimum wage (of course leaving the higher brackets as they are) . . . In order to do this, they increase prices . . . Thus there will be more people spending money, but the money they spend will buy less, and the only gainer is the Business Man . . . We hope he makes enough to buy a lot of books, if only books on golf.

* * *

Another kind of New Deal is described by Robert Herrick in "Sometime" (Farrar & Rinehart), which is a new "Looking Backward" . . . A thousand years from now, civilized men are looking back with amusement and incredulity on the present era . . . They cannot understand a social system in which it was possible for millions to suffer from hunger and cold while a few miles away millions of tons of corn and wheat were destroyed and thousands of acres of cotton were ploughed under . . . A learned historian among them explains that those who so sorely needed these goods could not get them because, since they had no money to pay for them, there would be no profit in the transaction . . . But it is very difficult for these moderns of 2933 to understand the explanation, since in their social organism all necessaries are as free as air, water and sunlight . . . You can see for yourself what a subversive book this is . . . Doubtless it will be suppressed, and fed to the Blue Eagle.

A time-killer from the bargain shelf is "An American Omnibus," just issued by Doubleday Doran, and the Literary Guild's selection for August . . . This is the latest of the anthologies in the "Weekend Library" style, consisting of more than 1600 pages and containing three novels, a play, many short stories and a selection of verse, all for $2.75 . . . It is a companion volume to the "Traveller's Library" and Christopher Morley's "Fifth Avenue Bus" . . . The pagination is that of the original volumes, but if you are not annoyed by the difficulty thereby caused in running down the title you want, you will find a good selection, including a first edition between covers of Sinclair Lewis's story, "Ring Around a Rosy" . . . This one book will kill a lot of time.

But what of those persons whose leisure time is booked for years to come? . . . What does Nira offer them? . . . Opportunity, of course, to speed up their schedule, to get in More Worth-While Things . . . You have perhaps always hoped to read a good, short biography of Gladstone, or of Wagner, or of John Wesley . . . These, and more, are among the first 16 titles (75 cents each) in a series of "Great Lives," issued by Macmillan, which has for jacket design the most delirious depiction of (presumably) Pegasus that we have ever seen . . . Apparently we'll have to use some of our leisure in reading these books, because the publishers have taken care to engrave our name in gold script on the cover of each volume—we can't sell 'em, so we may as well read 'em . . . As far as we've gone, we find that they repay the expenditure of so much of our newly acquired leisure time . . . W. J. Turner on Wagner, Francis Birrell on Gladstone, Bonamy Dobrée on Wesley, and so on.

We hope, Dear Reader, that our Hints on Killing Time will be Helpful . . . Now, let's fiddle while the New Deal lasts.

Before Shakespeare

An Introduction to Tudor Drama, by Frederick S. Boas. New York: Oxford University Press, $1.50.

ONE of the splendid things about studying Shakespeare is the variety of approaches by which one can advance to a better understanding of him. The most orthodox approach—a trifle pedestrian, to be sure, yet duly rewarding—is by way of his dramatic predecessors. Only when one knows the conventional basis on which many of his plays rest is one free to infer just what part of the total effect is the unique contribution of his genius. For that reason the Tudor dramatists will continue to be read and studied conscientiously, though, with the exception of Marlowe, they lack the intrinsic interest of the Jacobeans.

Dr. Boas has written a compact, well-ordered, sound little volume, packed with information and peppered with well-chosen quotations. If the result is less than inspirational, and even at times a little dull, the fault lies partly with the comprehensiveness of the survey, which makes it necessary, in so comparatively brief a volume, that much of the material be presented in outline only. The student just starting out on Tudor drama would do well to read one or two lively specimens—"Ralph Roister Doister" or "Gammer Gurton's Needle"—before making use of such a handbook. Then he is not likely to fall into the error of regarding this as a mere post-mortem examination, rather than a search among much that is defunct for the still vital seeds from which sprang the Shakespearean drama.

Of the figures presented here, only Marlowe is likely to strike an immediate responsive chord in the breast of the average student. Even in brief quotation Marlowe burns with a clear, intense, luminous flame. Indeed, his genius is most apparent in single lines and short passages, and anyone with an ounce of feeling for poetry should be inspired by the glorious lines quoted here to turn to the plays themselves. Marlowe was the justification of Tudor drama, as Shakespeare was its apotheosis. The ringing accents of "Tamburlaine" and "Dr. Faustus" fulfilled the promise of that early drama, but they were in turn a promise of something so much greater that, as we turn back from Shakespeare to Marlowe and from Marlowe to Medwell, Rastell and Heywood, we realize afresh that genius receives its chief inheritance from above. It can be said without irreverence that the early dramatists planted, Marlow watered, and God gave the increase.

R. P.

New Letters of Irving

Washington Irving and the Storrows, edited by Stanley T. Williams. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, $2.

STANLEY T. WILLIAMS, who edited the "Journal of Washington Irving, 1823-24" has continued his dissemination of Irving records by editing a sheaf of letters written by Irving to Thomas Wentworth Storrow and his family. These letters, belonging to the years between 1821 and 1828, remained in the family of Edward C. Sorrow of Boston, and unknown to students of Irving, until in 1928 they were given to Harvard University. The collection consists of 55 letters and seven notes, of which 48 letters are now printed as a kind of history of Irving's activities from the time of the appearance of "Bracebridge Hall" to that of "The Conquest of Granada."

During those years Irving was living abroad—in France, England, Germany and Spain. In Paris he had become a household friend of the Storrows, and for several years he kept up an intimate correspondence with Mr. and Mrs. Storrow and their young daughters, Susan and Ann Louisa, known as Minny.

* * *

Thomas Wentworth Storrow, who was four years older than Irving, was the son of a British officer. As a boy and a young man, he had lived off and on in Boston, had been in business in Montreal, and in 1815 settled in Paris for 15 years. He was an excellent man of affairs and a student of arts and letters. His cultivated wife and interesting young family helped to make his home a delightful refuge for the charming bachelor, Washington Irving.

The letters show Irving in the rôle of a whimsical, indulgent older playmate to the young people whom he had won by his fund of stories. They also show Irving as an anxious man, distressed by the financial shadows that overhung him and his friends, and subject to the doubts and the hard labor of a writing man's life. During the earlier years of the correspondence Irving was evidently writing little, but wandering about Europe in search of health and pinning his hopes to the successful outcome of a mining venture in which he and his family had invested. Early in 1826 he went to Spain and settled down to literary work.

* * *

His first intention had been to make a translation of Navarette's compilation of documents concerning Columbus, but this plan, not acceptable to the publisher Murray, was abandoned in favor of the more creative and original task, Irving's "Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus."

It is interesting to see that Irving, like most writers, underestimated the labor and time needed to complete a book. Again and again he hopefully writes in his letters that the book is almost done, that a few weeks more will finish it, and again and again he says, "Had I known how much work was involved I should have hesitated to undertake it." He evidently had a genuine love for Spain, its people and its language, and was much at home there. "The Conquest of Granada," which he began even before he had finished the book about Columbus, was really a work of love and enthusiasm. The obvious cast of romantic sentiment which Irving throws over his historical work has made many readers feel that he serenely made up what he could not easily discover by research, but these letters firmly establish the fact that his work is really based on exhaustive study, hard work and self-denial.

Last spring Christopher Morley was invited to deliver a series of lectures on literature at the University of Hawaii. They are published by Doubleday, Doran under the title "Shakespeare in Hawaii."

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The Gambler and His Spots

The Modern Corporation and Private Property, by Adolph A. Berle Jr. and Gardiner C. Means, New York: Macmillan, $3.75.

IN SPITE of the "lesson" of 1929, events of this year would seem to indicate that America is just as "stock-minded" as ever. After a three-year hibernation, the "New Era" has come to life again as the "New Deal." A nation only a few steps removed from pioneering, instinctively gamblers and optimists, Americans turn to the only really big gambling game they are permitted to enjoy—stock speculation.

Few of us take the time to examine the chips with which we are playing. What we are really concerned with is price changes, market gyrations, and it matters little whether the particular chip which we happen to be holding—or have contracted to deliver—be known as "Steel," "Telephone" or "Biscuit." There is the classic joke, in Wall Street, about the man who in 1929 bought "Airway Appliances" (vacuum cleaner manufacturers) because of the romance of aviation!

This spring, when government officials began to talk of inflation, people scrambled to put their money into "equities," never for a moment questioning the notion that they then possessed tangible things, in contrast to government promises.

The facts—as Messrs. Berle and Means have demonstrated—are that in the majority of cases shares of stock in the great corporations whose names appear in the daily stock list entitle the holders to nothing more than a certain share in the distributions which a management may from time to time choose to hand out.

"The Modern Corporation and Private Property" is, specifically, a study of 200 Gargantuan corporations whose combined assets account for approximately 22 per cent of the wealth of the United States. The true meaning of a stock certificate is exhaustively analyzed and appraised, with results which blow sky high many of the smug ideas of the average security salesman or customer's man—conclusions which, in fact, shake some of the foundations of the so-called "capitalistic system."

Out of 200 companies studied, only 10 per cent are controlled by a group of individuals owning more than half of the stock outstanding; 65 per cent—representing 80 per cent of the combined wealth—are controlled either by the management or by a legal device involving a small proportion of the ownership. The individual stockholder, who is not one of the insiders, has practically no rights and certainly no power. Since, in most cases, he is using his stock certificate (which he probably never sees) merely as a chip in an immense poker game, it may be concluded that he is getting just about what he deserves. The point of view of the "insiders" is aptly described by the authors:

> It is an odd paradox that a corporate board of directors and a Communist committee of commissars should so nearly meet in a common contention. The Communist thinks of the community in terms of a state; the corporation director thinks of it in terms of an enterprise; and, though this difference between the two may well lead to a radical divergence in results, it still remains true that the corporation director who would subordinate the interests of the individual stockholder to those of the group more nearly resembles the Communist in mode of thought than he does the protagonist of private property.
>
> It is traditional that a corporation should be run for the benefit of its owners, the stockholders, and that to them should go any profits which are distributed. We know now, however, that a controlling group may hold the power to divert profits into their own pockets. There is no longer any certainty that a corporation will in fact be run primarily in the interests of the stockholders. The extensive separation of ownership and control, and the strengthening of the powers of control, raise a new situation calling for a decision whether social and legal pressure should be applied in an effort to insure corporate operation primarily in the interests of the "owners" or whether such pressure shall be applied in the interests of some other or wider group.

These statements — startling, if not staggering — are a sample of the carefully reasoned conclusions which have been reached, after exhaustive study and contemplation by the authors. In spite of the apparent dryness of the subject matter and the erudition which the book contains, it is engrossingly readable. Even if this were not the case, no one concerned with financial or political affairs could afford to fail to read it.

Cassandra Tries Again

From Chaos to Control, by Norman Angell. London: Allen & Unwin. 4s. 6d. net. New York: Century. $2.

SIR NORMAN ANGELL will possibly forgive us if we point out that the recognition of his right to speak on the subject he chose for the Halley Stewart Lectures (on which this book is based) rests on his credentials. His credentials are remarkably good. As the author of "The Great Illusion" (published in 1910), he was destined, Cassandra-like, to speak words which the history of the next 20 years was to justify.

It is only fair to the public of 1910 to say that his book caused a great stir all over the world; there were some persons at that time who even thought it had made so deep an impression on the minds of statesmen that it would deflect them from courses leading to war. But in 1914 many careless readers concluded that events had proved him wrong. They assumed he had said that a long modern war was impossible; whereas what he had really said was that a war would do as much harm to the conquerors as to the conquered; and he pointed out that it would be impossible to collect a huge indemnity, and that if it could be collected it would not benefit the recipient.

His remarkable experience is directly relevant to the inquiry in this book. He had brilliantly contributed to that informed opinion which the world flouted in 1914. He was one of those who preached in vain the folly of attempting to exact huge reparations in 1919; and 15 years later all Europe was compelled to abandon that folly. He was of the same opinion about war debts, and he is convinced that all America will one day share his view.

* * *

The problem, therefore, which presents itself urgently to him now is, not how to solve the world economic crisis—a problem considered by preceding Halley Stewart lecturers—but how to bring the nations to believe in the truth, when stated, and through belief to act upon it. That he sees to be the central problem of modern democracy — the central problem, indeed, for all governments which must in the last resort rest upon the consent or tolerance of the governed. It is not enough to find a way of escape from the world's difficulties. The way of escape is already there. The problem is to induce the world to abandon its preconceptions, and believe in the truth.

He tells us how in 1919 he argued with politicians about the harm the allies would do themselves, if they tried to exact huge reparation payments. They would answer: "We don't want Germany's goods; we don't want Germany's gold; we want her money—the money she is spending in her night clubs and on her extravagant public buildings." Since then the allies have discovered that if they will not be paid in goods they do not want or in the gold which is useless, there is no other way of being paid—so they have ceased to ask for reparations. But he declares that, in precisely the same way, though all the bankers and all the economists of the United States appreciate the position in regard to war debts, the majority of Americans today hold the same opinion about the transfer of debt payments which the English held about reparations.

* * *

Armaments, economic nationalism, tariff wars, exchange restrictions, international banking are among the questions which admit of a solution. If it is said, "The experts do not agree, whom are we to trust?" the answer is that on a great many of these points the experts are agreed, but that absolute agreement is not what is demanded.

What is wanted is that the nations should persuade themselves that these matters admit of being settled along the lines of economics, just as we could settle an engineering problem along engineering lines. Engineers do not always agree, but there is enough agreement among them to insure the erection of a safe skyscraper. What is actually happening in the modern world is that problems which are primarily economic are being approached with the bias of outworn politics, or misconceived patriotism, or racial aggrandizement, or class suspicion, or class suspicion, rather than according to reason.

The problem he sets before us is that of finding "a means of enabling the millions to see . . . the way of escape" when it is offered. And so, in the last resort, it seems to be a question of education—a question of inducing in the public a habit of listening to both sides, of asking what it is that they really want from their rulers in terms of human happiness, of subordinating their immediate desire to their more permanent will. As Matthew Arnold made it the task of culture to "make the best ideas prevail," so Sir Norman Angell would make it the task of citizenship to spread the doctrine of the open mind toward the truths of economics.

R. A. SCOTT-JAMES.

Charm of New Mexico

Rio Grande, by Harvey Fergusson. New York: Knopf. $3.

CALLED in Mexico el Rio Bravo del Norte, the Wild River of the North, the Rio Grande flows almost due south from its source in the Colorado highlands through the entire length of New Mexico between two ranges which gradually flatten out into the sterile plateau of Chihuahua. At El Paso the river turns to sweep in great undulating bows south and east, affording the only water of any consequence in nearly a thousand miles, forming the entire boundary line between Texas and Mexico, watering the orange groves of Texas and finally emptying into the Gulf. But Mr. Fergusson is not concerned with the lower stretch of the river; the narrow basin in the heart of New Mexico is his province. He was born there, of the third generation of pioneers, and he is steeped in its tradition and its history

* * *

It is the oldest civilized portion of the United States, a country poor in tangible resources, rich in memories, a country of lofty mountains, of forests and alpine streams, of sagebrush and occasional fertile valleys, of high, barren mesas, of surprising contrasts in landscape, of startling mirages, of peaks which float like fairy-colored clouds in a sea of blue distance, of an unbelievably pure atmosphere, of a sky which is literally the color of turquoise. Over it have flowed successive waves of invaders; the Pueblos, the Spaniards, the Navajos, the Apaches, the mountain men, the traders of the Santa Fé Trail, the armies of the United States, the cattlemen and, more lately, the artists and the tourists.

It has preserved something of them all. The Pueblo Indians live very much as they have lived for a thousand years, cultivating the same fields, some of them living in the same houses as when Coronado found them almost 400 years ago. Here more than anywhere else the Indian has remained himself. The Mexican peasant still lives as he did in the days of Charles Bent and Kit Carson, and the horse is still the rival of the automobile. And here there is a continuity of human existence, a feeling of belonging to the locality, a realization of the nothingness of time and of the futility of material progress to be found nowhere else in the United States. Mr. Fergusson's task is to interpret this charm. He does it well.

His is not a history of facts and dates, although he has read and profited by the sources, but a portrayal of the origin and significance of an attitude toward life. He has little to say of ethnology, much of the meaning of the Pueblos' persistence in their old ways. He tells in large outline how the Spaniards came seeking gold and why they remained to lead a full and joyous life. He sympathizes with the downtrodden rancheros with their scanty crops and their abundant content; and he knows, at least to some extent, why the Penitentes maintain their curious rites. He sketches in rapidly the epics of the mountain men, those Jasons of the early West, who made 2000-mile journeys in search of the pelt of the beaver, which, if not golden, was often worth its weight in silver; of the great caravans which creaked their dusty way from Independence to Santa Fé; and of the coming of the Texas cattlemen.

* * *

In these chapters Mr. Fergusson wanders far from his beloved valley, he depends less upon legend and his own intuition and more upon well-known accounts of early-day writers —Gregg, Wootton, Pattie and Kendall; and these chapters are not so intimate and spontaneous as the rest of the book. He is much happier in setting forth the religious history of the region, the native uprising against Kearney, the contrast between the few "progressive" towns of the State and the sleepy old strongholds of the past—Taos and Santa Fé, where "artists . . . have become in some measure a part of society."

Mr. Fergusson writes well; his style is racy and colorful, sometimes a little careless, sometimes irreverent. He has no illusions about individuals; but he has a great respect and love for the people themselves and the country which has made them what they are. Every visitor has felt the charm of New Mexico and many writers have tried to portray it, but most of them have been content with superficial impressions. Mr. Fergusson has tapped a rich vein far below the surface.

Checagou to Chicago

As Others See Chicago, 1673-1933, compiled by Bessie Louise Pierce and J. L. Norris. University of Chicago Press. $3.
Checagou, by Milo M. Quaife. University of Chicago Press. $1.

NATURALLY, the Century of Progress exposition has stimulated mightily the publication of books about Chicago. Indeed, the city itself is its own best exposition and one who would find it difficult to write a book about that Parti-colored show on the Lake Front could, if he were properly informed, write volumes on the great city that lies behind it. Indeed, such volumes have been written in the past, and this compilation of some of the most notable essays from various pens is full of interest to the casual reader, and of value to the serious student of what is one of the world's most notable social phenomena. Of course, some of the essays are the hasty and superficial work of journalists, eager to note impressions and get away to their next assignment. But a volume which starts with Father Marquette and winds up with Morris Markey must certainly include a broad and catholic selection of contributors.

One is surprised to find William Howard Russell, war correspondent for the London Times during the Civil War in America, and widely known as "Bull Run" Russell because of his alleged celerity in escaping from that field of carnage, writing of Chicago and finding it, even in Civil War days, a place worthy of admiration and applause. Like many of his communications to the press, the article reprinted here will necessarily be offensive to Americans who take issue with his theory that the fight for the Union was fought mainly by foreign mercenaries.

* * *

William T. Stead, who enlivened the Windy City with a book entitled "If Christ Came to Chicago," is represented in this volume by a rather commonplace article on the world's fair of '93 and several astute studies of the economic and social conditions of the city. Stead was much impressed by the newspapers of the town when he was there, and in one of his articles is enthusiastic over the publication of a 24-page Sunday edition of the Chicago Herald, now defunct. His comments on American journalism were always rather pungent. In Chicago he thought that not enough space was given to editorials. In his own type of journalism the editorials would have been everything, for no man was more dogmatic in expressing his own views in type. It might be remembered that Stead went down with the Titanic on his way to make another visit to the United States.

Among other notable contributors to this volume are Julian Street, Harold Spender, Paul Bourget, Price Collier—who illuminates his story with the title, "A City of Pork and Plato"—Rudyard Kipling and Julian Ralph. It is a pity that the compilers overlooked the article written for John Brisben Walker's Cosmopolitan Magazine just before the world's fair by William Waldorf Astor, the father of the present Lord Astor. What a terrible rumpus that article kicked up in Chicago! Mr. Astor was patronizingly humorous about the lack of butlers in Chicago, and the opening of hospitable doors merely by trim maids in caps. Nor did he like the rather rural habit which Chicagoans then had in summer time of bringing out their best rugs for the decoration of their front steps and spending the evening in an al fresco fashion gossiping in high-pitched voices with neighbors across the street or next door. Indeed, one who lived in Chicago at the time recalls that shortly after the appearance of Astor's article that simple and pleasant way of spending an evening became bad form in the ambitious city by the lake.

* * *

The volume by Mr. Quaiffe covering the development of Chicago from an Indian wigwam to a modern city is a brief but highly interesting story of the town's early days. Reading the description of the Fort Dearborn massacre, Chicago's chief contribution to the history of military carnage, one cannot help feeling how unnecessary was this sacrifice of a whole garrison and a number of civilians. Had they clung to Fort Dearborn, a replica of which nows stands in the grounds of the Century of Progress exposition, the unhappy victims could well have been saved. Apparently the abandonment of it and the effort to march out of the territory held by the hostile Indians was due to the determination of a martinet to follow military dictates, irrespective of the menace to those who had intrusted their lives to his protection. The book throughout is immensely readable.

W. J. A.

Intimate Letters

Letters of Susan Hale, edited by Caroline P. Atkinson. Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.

ALTHOUGH less well known than other members of her distinguished family, Susan Hale's unusual gift of self-expression in her letters gives us an almost intimate acquaintance with this charming and gifted woman. Born in 1833 and living in the so-called Victorian era, yet her individual reactions to her environment and the contacts of places, people and opportunities which her own talents and cleverness made possible seem rather the expression of the finer type of woman of our twentieth century.

Miss Hale was remarkably gifted; talented with brush and pencil, an accomplished linguist, the possessor of a facile pen and a dramatic ability for impersonation which she used generously for friends and charity. Her readings and lectures received warm appreciation in a generation when women of her social position more rarely faced a public audience.

Yet perhaps her greatest gift, certainly the most unusual, was the so complete expression of herself in her letters; and her whimsical humor, stimulating as amusing, added a delightful touch to all she wrote.

Miss Atkinson has made excellent selection from abundant material, for Susan Hale was a prolific letter writer, and we read in effect a continuous narrative increasingly interesting, rather than of detached incidents.

She was a great traveler, knowing well her own and foreign lands, and from early life to her last years was in constant association with famous people, more especially cultural leaders—literary, artistic and social.

Her travel letters, most unusual in style yet "so like Susan," are most interesting reading to both armchair travelers and those who know far places. Very pointedly avoiding the obvious—"guide-book stuff" she calls it—she writes of her individual response to persons, places and experiences with a manner and characterization utterly and delightfully her own; her sense of humor always to the fore.

This is especially so in her letters from Egypt, Spain and Mexico. With the sparkling personality of her youth, the clever and brilliant woman of her maturity and the courage and strength of her later years gained in a lifetime of achievement, we may today have the privilege of delightful intimacy—for knowing Susan Hale intimately is precisely the impression received from reading her letters.

Caroline Atkinson's avowed reason for the book "Letters of Susan Hale" —that "a larger number of persons might share the delight of her wit and vivacity"—is amply justified.

An introduction by her nephew, Edward E. Hale, gives the background of Miss Hale's early years and her relation to the family life in their summer home at Matunuck, Rhode Island.

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The Home Forum

Peter Kalm's Flower

THE road to mountain laurel might be found anywhere from Newfoundland to Georgia, from Massachusetts to Michigan. It might even be found in England if one is content with mountain laurel turned civilized and growing as a carefully cultivated, exotic shrub. But the kind of road I mean can most easily be discovered somewhere in the hills of central or western New England, or along the upper Hudson. To landscape gardeners the shrub we seek may be *Kalmia latifolia*, so named by old Linnæus for his disciple Peter Kalm, who in the eighteenth century returned from his travels in America with a glowing account of what we commonly call mountain laurel.

To me the road that leads to mountain laurel is a real one that plunges from the highway between the underbrush at a specific corner; and, full of stones and thank-you-ma'ams, climbs up a particular mountain side; and, twisting about by farmhouses owned by people whose names I know, comes back to the highway again by a schoolhouse and a white-spired church. By following the road, one can see mountain laurel in all the kinds of setting to which it adapts itself except that of civilization.

* * *

The road looks like a cart path, grass-grown between the ruts.

Hardly do you turn into it from the paved highway before a pale gleam, far back in the woods, catches your eye. If you happen to be a poet of the old school, you may say that it is Artemis fleeing to hide herself in her favorite thicket; though, as a matter of literal fact, there is no connection between the laurel of Artemis, of mythology, and of wreath-crowned victors, except a fancied similarity in the leaf, which prompted the common name given to this New World shrub. Nevertheless, it is true that as elusive and as lovely as a fleeting goddess is the snowy glimmer of laurel remote in the dimness of the forest. There it grows tall in its effort to reach the sun, and there, because it succeeds in getting so little light, the blossoms are pale. If a traveler saw mountain laurel only in such a spot, he might well insist, as I have heard a stranger do, that the natural color of the flower is white.

As we climb the road the woods are pushed back, and we come to an open pasture where the laurel looks quite different. The bushes are lower, never reaching above one's head and more often but waist high, and showing their characteristic growth, which is dense, broad and roundish. In the woods they are like small, irregular trees, all angles and elbows, thrusting out their branches wherever they can find room or hope of sun. In the pasture, where they have all the sun they want, they expand into plump pinkish bouquets.

We sometimes ride with one who lives the twelve months through with laurel, and loves it more each year. As he drives, one hand or the other is constantly leaving the steering wheel to point out some special beauty on this side or that. "See there! Did you ever see anything pinker than that?" Or "Look at that field! Could you get another bush into it edgewise?" For the rosy-hued blooms and massed formations are what he likes best.

For my own part, I find it hard to choose between half-hidden drifts of white glimpsed through the trees, and the consummate perfection of a bush in full view completely covered with its rosy corymbs; but by careful pondering and the weighing of one beauty against another I have concluded that the choicest setting of all that mountain laurel ever chooses is a not too large open space, shaped like the segment of a circle, with a stone wall forming the chord, and alders, birch and evergreen fringing the arc as a background. Here is the perfect combination of gray rock and pasture turf, with a dark curtain of woods to accentuate the blooming laurel, and sun enough to give the blossoms a variety of shadings.

To be quite perfect, too, there must not be too many bushes, lest the eye fail to enjoy each one.

When I have it all settled that this is laurel at its best, my eye is caught by a single branch of dazzling whiteness thrust out against the deep shadows of pine and ash, and that, I cry out, is beauty enough.

The road finally gets to the top of a little plateau, to a place justly called Laurel View. A path cuts off up to the rocky pastures on the left, and here hill after hill unfolds. Below the blue horizon line a rank of hills shows dark with timberland, but nearer slopes are covered with rounded clumps that have the characteristic shape of laurel, though they are too far away to register their color. At our feet, under the overhang of the hill, is a narrow winding lake. Above us is nothing but sky. And everywhere else around us are pale pink and white and glossy green, in the familiar company of bracken and blueberry bushes.

* * *

We stand by a bush and examine it closely. A near view takes nothing from its beauty. Its leaves are like polished green leather, dark above, yellowish beneath. The flowers, growing in umbels four or five inches across, have suggested to Mabel Osgood Wright that each blossom is "like a quaint five-pointed umbrella top, with ten recurved stamens for spokes, the ends of these well socketed as if to support the expanded flower, until it is shaken by bee or wind, when the spokes spring back scattering life-dust for the seed's nourishing."

Many clusters of flowers carry both bud and blossom, and of these the fluted, coral-tinged buds are the loveller. The opened flower also, in many cases, shows wavy lines of red that explain why it bears in some localities the fanciful though extremely unpoetic name of calico bush. Beauty of form and color, cleverness in the scheme of fertilization, stickiness that prevents the useless visits of insects too small to carry its pollen—all these attributes make us marvel.

Almost filled with looking, we turn back to the road, which continues across the flat mountain top and comes down on another side into the village.

When the road reaches level ground the laurel once more suddenly, almost blatantly, demands homage. Fairly within the village limits, some fifty rods from the schoolhouse and near a public playground, there is a pasture in which every nook and cranny between the rocks is chockfull of laurel. We stop to look and gasp, but we do not admire as we did those delicately composed segments of bloom on the hill road or some startling thrust of white against the dusky wood. It is too much, except for one like our friend, the laurel lover, who eagerly counts over the bushes and cannot get enough.

* * *

It is possible to have mountain laurel at home, for it stands transplanting well if the roots are handled carefully and a little pruning done. Any soil except one containing lime will do. I have seen all the main approaches to one town planted with laurel in an appropriate attempt at roadside beautification. But laurel is not quite at its best in civilization. To be sure, it lives and blooms, but some conscientious worker is always sure to trim it too much, so that it loses its wayward, natural angularity. It lacks, too, its background of pasture or dim woods, and its friend, the blueberry bush.

* * *

A curious fact about mountain laurel is the nostalgic effect it produces on observers from far away. We take them to it proudly and display it for their admiration, and the first thing they do is to talk about their own home flowers. The woman from Texas sees the blue bonnets of her native State; the Marylander sees dogwood spreading its white-laden branches by her creek. The traveler from England turns her eye inward on primrose lanes. I have never known it to fail. Should I, then, standing on a Scottish moor purple with heather, see instead a narrow road between stone walls and rifts of mountain laurel?

WINNIFRED KING RUGG.

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Jade Staircase

The jade staircase is bright with dew.

Slowly, this long night, the queen climbs,
Letting her gauze stockings and her elaborate robe
Drag in the shining water.

Dazed with the light,
She lowers the crystal blind
Before the door of the pavilion.

It leaps down like a waterfall in sunlight.

While the tiny clashing dies down,
Sad and long dreaming,
She watches between the fragments of jade light
The shining of the Autumn moon.

—E. POWYS MATHERS, in "The Garden of Bright Waters." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

The Business of Being Back

You soon slip back into it all. You have come four thousand miles, but London goes about its business as usual. The conductor takes your fare with the same brisk unconcern he accords the old lady who has come up from Peckham to buy a mincer at the sales. Everybody assumes it to be the most natural thing in the world for you to be back again, from the porter who shuts you into your compartment at Tilbury to the taxi-driver who delivers you at your front door, stolidly oblivious to the fact that you have dreamed of this moment for years and that you have come across a third of the world for it.

There is so little change, after all. New buildings here and there, which will look grubby like the rest in a year or two; new faces on some well-remembered shops; new buses, six-cylindered, and six-wheeled. But the same old atmosphere, the same ludicrous old taxis, the same old jogging-along way of doing things, the same good-natured unruffled faces. Why, everything's just a matter of course, as everything always is here; and the growing vastness of London begins again to oppress the mind.

* * *

No, the only change is in oneself. It is all so familiar, yet for the first time it is seen as familiar, not merely taken for granted. Now there is something to compare it with, and one finds oneself constantly making comparisons, even critical ones. The train, with its separate compartments, suddenly strikes one as quaint. In Montreal everything seemed more slap-dash, yet the motors stopped behind the street cars, and waited to let you cross the street. In London, the street car is a tram, and the cheery politeness of the conductor with his: "Fares please; thank you; any more fares please; thank you"; is welcome after the taciturn grouchiness of certain of his brothers. There is more repose, too, in the faces, and jaws have ceased from chewing. The London bobby is statuesque and restrained, compared with the gesticulating restlessness of the Montreal cop. Little comparisons like these keep flashing through the mind. Then one turns into Park Lane and all the age-old strength and greatness of England awe one into reverence. The queer medley of somber houses where, in the anonymity of a simple number, dwelt the world's illustrious names, have given place to vast community palaces; but even these have somehow caught the spirit of that dignity which conceals its wealth. One had feared the maple was growing where once the oak had stood; but, thank heaven, it is after all another oak.

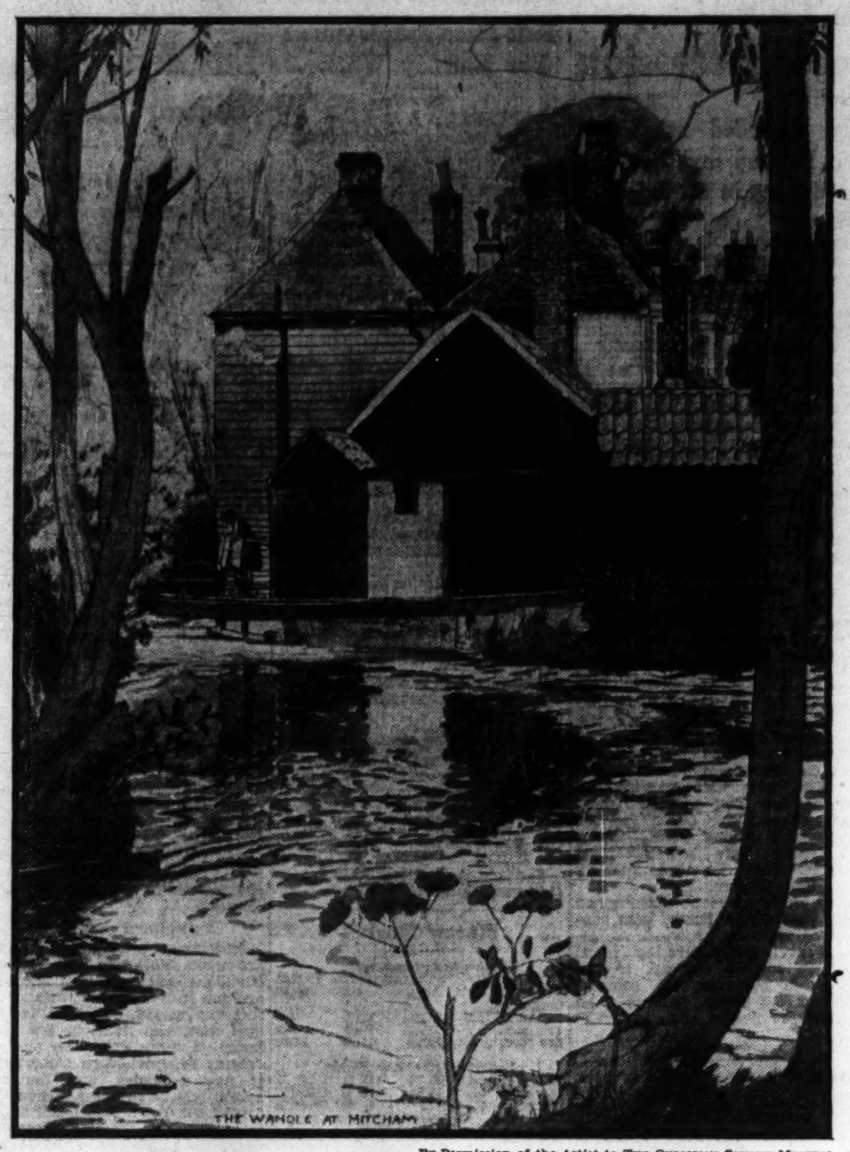
And oh, the English flowers; Not closely guarded in shops, staring through the windows like the cloistered ladies of some eastern zenana, but glowing openly and unashamed from a hundred streetside barrows, and in every park and garden. The weather? Well, the weather is behaving itself more in England nowadays, it seems; there has been no rain for several days; certainly nothing could be more Canadian than this bright sunshine. But one suspends judgment on the winter. Will England ever equal the bright beauty of those January days, when the sun shines from a sky of cloudless blue and sparkles on the smooth whiteness of level snows and the air tingles crisply in the nostrils?

* * *

Some amusing bogies about the Canadian winter are quite widely credited. A number of people, for instance, think that Canada is snowbound for seven or eight months of the year, and all normal activities suspended. Winnipeg, where the bitter winds sweep down across the prairies, has the worst time of it perhaps. But, in spite of sub-zero days, street car and bus pursue their normal course and the citizen pulls his fur coat collar round his ears, keeps warm and cheerful in his heated apartment and office. Nowhere, except in the far north, do the snows last more than four to five months. In Vancouver, the winter is almost English—some snow, some rain, but sun a-plenty. Montreal is comparable to Switzerland, a city of dazzling snow and sunshine, of skiing and ice hockey.

But then it is a very English trait one suddenly notices, this indifference—one had almost said ignorance—about things beyond the immediate ken. "You've been in Canada, haven't you? How interesting. How did you like being out there?" With such a perfunctory question and perfunctory attention, a vast continent is quickly dismissed from the mind. It was, of course, much too big ever properly to have got in. But to some English people, England, such a speck on its surface, is still the limit of their world. Like the "Barbari" to the ancient Roman, anything beyond the confines of England is vaguely remote, wrapped in primeval mists, and horribly uncivilized. The idea that there are other countries, one of whose lakes perhaps would swamp the whole of the British Isles, where people live interesting, intricate and emotional lives of their own, does not seem to have entered their heads or concern them very deeply. They are names in the newspapers, little more. There are, of course, the enlightened ones, fortunately increasing, but there are not so many as there ought to be. Compare with this the Canadian's tremendous interest in "the old country," and his generous efforts to make you feel at home in his own. His friendliness and helpfulness should be acknowledged from the housetops, and he could teach many of us a lot about giving a welcome. He may sometimes mislay his gum, and search vainly for its last abiding place, but he has no difficulty at all in finding his heart.

T. F. B.



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The Wandle at Mitcham: From a Water Color by Maxwell Armfield

IN HIS water color of the Wandle, pursuing its gentle course past picturesque old cottages huddled together on its banks, Mr. Armfield has not only made an accurate picture but awakened memories as old as the little river itself. Sit for a while on the bank where the water eddies between the small islands, or hurries beneath the plank bridges which join island to island, and listen to the tales the river tells—of the water mills built here by the Romans; of the wheels set up by the Anglo-Saxons for the grinding of their corn before wind took the place of water; of the silk-weaving and other industries established by the Huguenots when, after fleeing from France, they found refuge in the peaceful surroundings of Surrey. Here the exiles made their famous felt and beaver hats, the secret for which they had brought with them from Normandy, and here the very members of the church who had driven them from their native land were forced to come in order to obtain the Cardinal hats of which the exiles held the monopoly! Felt is still being made on the banks of the Wandle. The little river which, at the beginning of the twentieth century, was described as the hardest worked river of its size in the world, still holds its own, since five great water wheels are today revolving at various places along its banks.

William Morris, seeking a suitable site on which to establish his craft center, came upon one of the old timber erections built for the silk weaving by a Huguenot family at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Standing on the precincts of Merton Priory, in the gentle sweep of Surrey landscape, with the water, so excellent for dyeing purposes, flowing by its walls, it was an ideal setting for the good workmanship to which he aspired. Here he established his center. Burne-Jones, a college friend of Morris's, gave his designs to him, and it was on the borders of the river that the art of painted glass windows was revived. And not only of glass, but of tapestry.

Seated on low stools beneath the trees, with blue dragon flies darting here and there, and the flash of a kingfisher's wing piercing the sunlight; with iridescent hues caught on the surface of the water as a trout rose, or a blade of grass dipped and sprang again, sending a shower of brilliant drops shimmering through the air, the craftsmen worked with their many-hued silks at the great William Morris tapestry. Who can say which are the more lovely, the colors of nature or those so skillfully embroidered by the art of the needle?

And what of the lavender which, as an industry, has long been carried on beside the river?

"Six bundles a penny, sweet blooming lavender!
Just put one bundle to your nose,
What rose can this excel?
Throw it among your finest clothes
And grateful they will smell."

The sound of the old song is heard here, there, and everywhere during the summer months as the women pass along the streets selling the fine lavender heads piled high in the wide baskets.

"The Wandle at Mitcham" is one of a series of pictures in Maxwell Armfield's record of places and buildings preserved by societies affiliated with the Council for the Preservation of Rural England. It is good to know that so sweet a corner of Surrey is to be safeguarded for posterity, and that the waters that have worked so faithfully for the beauty of England are to remain beautiful in their own right.

Schulden tilgen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Schuldenfrage bereitet heutzutage überall viel Kopfzerbrechen. Ganz abgesehen von den zahlreichen Fragen, die mit der Erwägung der Kriegsschulden zusammenhängen, jener traurigen Kriegshinterlassenschaften, die den Völkern gegenwärtig so viel Sorge bereiten, sehen sich auch viele Einzelpersonen in eine Lage versetzt, in der ihr Besitzstand zur Deckung ihrer eingegangenen Verbindlichkeiten unzulänglich scheint. Sie sehen oft, wie sich infolge der Geldentwertung der Wert ihres Besitzes beständig verringert, und sie beginnen die einst als feststehenden Maßstab betrachtete Stabilität in Frage zu stellen.

Es ist hilfreich, Jesu Äußerungen über Schulden im Lichte der Christlichen Wissenschaft zu untersuchen. Die erste Erwähnung finden wir in dem Gebet, das er seinen Jüngern auf ihre Bitte, sie beten zu lehren, gab. Des Meisters Worte: „Vergib uns unsere Schulden, wie wir unsern Schuldigern vergeben", werden wunderbar klar durch die geistige Auslegung, die Mary Baker Eddy in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 17) gegeben hat: „Und Liebe spiegelt sich in Liebe wider".

Liebe—Gottes Liebe zu Seinen Kindern, die sie gegenseitig widerspiegeln,—löst also in erster Linie diese Schuldenfrage. Jesus erkannte offenbar die Notwendigkeit, diesen Gegenstand in einer seinen Zuhörern leicht verständlichen Weise weiter auszulegen; denn er erläuterte ihn später durch ein Gleichnis. Er erzählte ihnen von einem Knecht, der eine große Summe schuldete, die er offenbar nicht bezahlen konnte. Auf sein ernstes Bitten erließ ihm jedoch sein Herr die Schuld. Wir lesen, daß dieser Knecht dann hinausging und einen seiner Mitknechte fand, der ihm einen verhältnismäßig kleinen Betrag schuldete, „ihn angriff und würgte und sprach: Bezahle mir, was du mir schuldig bist!" Und ungeachtet der Bitte seines Schuldners um Geduld warf er ihn ins Gefängnis. Ihr Meister erfuhr jedoch von der Sache, zog seinen Schuldenerlaß zurück und verlangte von dem Gläubiger die Bezahlung seiner Schuld.

Es ist beachtenswert, daß beide Schuldner weder ihre Zahlungsunfähigkeit beteuerten noch um einen Nachlaß des Betrages baten. Beide baten den Gläubiger um Geduld und versprachen, ihre volle Schuld zu bezahlen. Im ersten Fall ist berichtet, daß der Herr mit dem Knecht Erbarmen hatte und ihm seine Schuld erließ, während im zweiten Falle der Gläubiger seinen Mitknecht würgte—bildlich gesprochen eine solch „erdrosselnde Haltung" ihm gegenüber einnahm, daß er unmöglich frei werden konnte. Es ist klar, daß Geduld und Mitgefühl mit einem Bedrängten ihm Zuversicht einflößen und ihm seine Freiheit erlangen helfen, während ein grausames und unbarmherziges Verhalten seine Fesseln nur noch straffer anzieht.

Wenn wir erkennen, daß wir die ganze Liebe und Hingebung, deren wir fähig sind, Gott verdanken, der die Liebe und überdies die Quelle alles Seins ist, wird die Bedeutung des Gleichnisses klar. Wir können unsere Pflichten gegen Gott nur in dem Maße unserer Liebe und unseres Erbarmens unseren Mitmenschen gegenüber erfüllen. Die in unserem Denken über unsern Bruder in Haß, Mißverständnis, Neid oder Stolz zum Ausdruck kommende „erdrosselnde Haltung" hindert ihn, uns die unseres Erachtens uns gebührende Anerkennung zu erweisen und uns zurückzuerstatten, was er schuldet. Wenn wir nicht die Liebe Gottes gegen alle Menschen in unserer Umgebung widerspiegeln, werden die Kanäle unserer Fähigkeit zu geben mit Selbstsucht und Eigennutz verstopft. Paulus schreibt: „Seid niemand nichts schuldig, denn daß ihr euch untereinander liebet", und die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt ihre Schüler, daß alle, die den nie versagenden Strom geistiger Versorgung finden wollen, diese Liebesschuld ausnahmslos bezahlen müssen.

Völkern und Einzelpersonen tut heute also vor allen Dingen jenes mitfühlende Verständnis not, das weder über einen Schuldner noch über einen Gläubiger einen irrigen Gesichtspunkt annimmt. Wir sind alle Gottes Schuldner. Und wie wir unsere Vorstellung von persönlichem Besitz allmählich aufgeben, klammern wir uns weniger fest an die Materie und an materielle Besitztümer; und in dem Verhältnis, wie wir göttliche Ideen beherbergen, erkennen wir die geeigneten Mittel zur Begleichung unserer materiellen Verbindlichkeiten.

Es tut sehr not, daß wir unser Denken klären und uns weigern, uns von einer bestrickenden Einflüsterung von Verdruß oder Furcht beeinflussen und unsere Ansicht über einen andern dadurch stören zu lassen. Das Denken muß sich so erheben, daß es die Unendlichkeit der geistigen Ideen wahrnehmen kann, die zur Befriedigung der menschlichen Erfordernisse stets vorhanden sind. Für Jesus bot die Forderung des Steuereinnehmers oder das hungernde Volk keine Schwierigkeit, weil er die Allumfassenheit der Liebe seines Vater so gut kannte. Er war sich dessen, was Mrs. Eddy „das göttliche Gesetz, daß der Bedarf die Nachfrage unabänderlich deckt" (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 45) so bewußt, daß er erlangte, was nötig war. Wäre das aber der Fall gewesen, wenn er sein Denken von Groll gegen irgend jemand in seinem Verkehr hätte trüben lassen?

Die von Christus Jesus so unablässig bekundete Geduld und sein Mitgefühl tun heute in vollem Maße not, und außerdem unerschütterliches Vertrauen und die Zuversicht, daß unser Vater uns den Weg zur Erfüllung unserer menschlichen Verpflichtungen erschließen wird. Mrs. Eddy hat die inspirierte Erklärung gemacht, daß „der rechte Weg, der Weg der Wahrheit und der Liebe, das Wegrecht erlangt, wodurch alle unsere Schulden bezahlt werden, die Menschheit gesegnet und Gott verherrlicht wird" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, S. 232).

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Ancient Beauty

There is a beauty where I see it not
With these too eager eyes that know the sun
And ancient earth and rooted things thereon.
There is a quietness that speaks about
The far-off places centuries away
Where stars are in the making and the day
Is being fashioned now for one who shall
Not see the light that I behold, nor play
With stars I know. There is a madrigal
Of spring that tells of other worlds beyond
The farthest mountain peak across the blue
Hymn of the sky, where summer's golden wand
Is held above the hidden buds till through
The veins of spring life that is new and old
As thought itself mounts steadily—and I,
Knowing these things yet seeing not, enfold
Myself in quietude while time goes by.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX.

Dissolving Indebtedness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE subject of debt looms large on the mental horizon of today. Quite apart from the manifold questions bound up with the consideration of war debts, those sad legacies of strife which so greatly concern the nations at this time, there remains the fact that many individuals are facing a situation in which their assets seem inadequate to meet the liabilities they have incurred. Often, as a result of depreciated currencies, they see the value of their possessions continually diminishing, and begin to question the stability they once accepted as a fixed standard.

It is helpful to examine Jesus' utterances on debt in the light which Christian Science throws upon them. The first mention occurs in the prayer which he gave to his disciples in response to their request that he should teach them to pray. The Master's words, "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors," are wonderfully illuminated by the spiritual interpretation which Mary Baker Eddy has given them in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 17): "*And Love is reflected in love.*"

Love, then, is the primary solution of this question of debt—the love of God for His children reflected by them to one another. Jesus evidently saw the need of amplifying this subject in a way that would be easily understood by his hearers, for he later expounded it by means of a parable. He told them of a servant who owed a vast sum which he was apparently unable to pay. At his earnest request, however, his lord forgave him this debt. We read that this servant then went out, and finding a fellow servant who owed him a comparatively small amount "took him by the throat, saying, Pay me that thou owest." And disregarding the debtor's plea for patience, he cast him into prison. Their lord, however, became cognizant of the situation and withdrew his pardon, requiring the creditor to pay his own debt.

It is interesting to notice that neither of these debtors protested his inability to pay or asked for the amount to be reduced. They both prayed the creditor for patience, promising to pay the full amount owing. In the first case it is recorded that his lord had compassion on the servant and forgave him his debt; while in the second the creditor took his fellow servant by the throat, or, metaphorically speaking, established such "a strangle hold" upon him as to render it impossible for him to free himself. It is clear that the mental qualities of patience and compassion extended to one who is in difficulties reassure and help him to win his freedom, while a cruel and unmerciful attitude of thought only tightens his bonds.

When we realize that all the love and devotion of which we are capable we owe to God, who is Love and the very source of all being, the meaning of the parable becomes apparent. Our obligations to God can be fulfilled only in the measure of our love and compassion for our fellow men. The mental "strangle hold" of hatred, misunderstanding, envy, or pride expressed in our thought of our brother will hinder him from giving us the appreciation which we believe to be due from him, and from restoring that which he owes. If we fail to reflect the love of God to all about us, the channels of our own capacity to give will become blocked with selfishness and self-seeking. Paul writes, "Owe no man any thing, but to love one another," and Christian Science teaches its students that this debt of love must be paid by each and all who would find the unfailing stream of spiritual supply.

Primarily, then, what is needed both by nations and by individuals today is the compassionate understanding which refuses to accept an erroneous viewpoint of either a debtor or a creditor. We are all debtors to God. And as we begin to lay down our sense of personal possession, the tight grip which fastens on matter and material possessions will become less stringent; and in the proportion that we entertain divine ideas the proper means of liquidating our material obligations will become apparent.

There is great need of clarifying our thinking, and refusing to accept a mesmeric suggestion of annoyance or fear which would distort our viewpoint of one another. Thought must be lifted to perceive the infinitude of spiritual ideas, which are always at hand to supply the human requirement. To Jesus the demand of the tax collector or the need of the multitude presented no difficulty, because he knew so well the all-embracing nature of his Father's love. He obtained what was necessary, so conscious was he of what Mrs. Eddy has called "the deific law that supply invariably meets demand" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 45). But would this have been the case had he allowed his thought to become clouded with resentment toward any of those with whom he was associated?

The patience and compassion so continually manifested by Christ Jesus are needed today in full measure; and in addition to these the quality of steadfast trust and assurance that our Father will open to us the way to meet our human obligations. Mrs. Eddy has made the inspired statement that "the right way wins the right of way, even the way of Truth and Love whereby all our debts are paid, mankind blessed, and God glorified" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 232).

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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Financial: News and Comment

Grain Trade Dull And Prices Move In Narrow Groove

Developments in Favor of Bulls but Have Little Effect on Market

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 5—The grain markets finally settled down after the hectic activities of the last two weeks and the last few days the trade has been rather prosaic, with narrowing price swings, and a pronounced lull in the pit operations.

Minimum prices were put in effect by the exchanges for a period until Aug. 15, and may be continued indefinitely. This action again stopped a decline which threatened to develop into panicky proportions, and prices advanced sharply. During the week there has been gradual liquidation of long lines, leaving the market in much-improved technical shape.

Crop developments have favored the bulls to a greater extent than ever known before, but owing to other trade conditions, the news has had no great effect on the market.

According to leading grain statisticians the production per capita of grains this year is the smallest ever recorded in this country, the index figure being 68 compared to the normal of 100 based on production from 1910 to 1914. The lowest previous figure was 76 in 1930, when the corn crop was especially short.

Canada Also Affected

The crop disaster this year has embraced Canada as well as this country, and in both countries production is far below last year for all grains.

The private forecasts of Aug. 1 showed a total wheat crop in this country of 480,000,000 bushels with the Canadian spring wheat estimated averaging a little more than 250,000,000 bushels.

Estimates of all the other crops were also lower from the July figures. The feature of the Canadian and our Northwest spring wheat situation is that the crops were still going back on Aug. 1 and there have been no rains of importance since then. In addition to heat and drought there has been some damage to Canadian wheat from unusually early frosts. This has increased uneasiness owing to the possibility that the late wheat in northern portions of the Canadian belt will be hit by the usual mid-August frosts.

The late wheat in Canada is the best wheat in that country this year. In our northwest the later wheat was hit at filling time by the excessive heat and was damaged irreparably.

Foreign markets to a great extent have been oblivious to our erratic price changes, and there has been a disappointingly small volume of export business in Canadian wheat. Russia and the Danubian countries are expected to be fair shippers of wheat this coming season while western Europe has a smaller crop than last year. The Australian crop is also expected to be much smaller than last year.

On Domestic Basis

So far as this country is concerned we are closer to being on a strictly domestic basis than for many years. B. W. Snow, a well-known grain statistician, estimates that the average annual disappearance of wheat in this country outside of export business the past five years has been 682,000,000 bushels. On that basis the present crop is 200,000,000 short of requirements. This will about offset the carryover, allowing for an ordinarily. safe reserve supply.

Buying interests have been flagged to some extent by the radical price swings and also by the report emanating from Washington that the inflation program was to be held in abeyance for a time.

On coarse grains there has been excellent support and the cash prices for all grains have been firm. The corn movement dropped to small proportions, and many believe that there will be only a fair run from now until the crop outcome is known.

The flour demand has improved rapidly the past few days, and mills have been credited with taking off hedges in the wheat pit on a large scale. The present hedging pressure is small in all grains.

Upward Business Tide Hardly Affected by Summer Recession

Momentum of Rise Barely Retarded as Wages Increase, Wholesale Orders Expand and Retail Buying Gains—Price Advance in Offing

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Neither the oppressiveness of the torrid weather nor the appearance of a restrained summer recession in some branches of commercial activity has been able to develop a strength sufficient to withhold the onward flow of business to proportions of greater magnitude, according to the weekly trade review issued by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

The fact that consumer buying thus far had trailed somewhat the hectic gains in wholesale commitments and industrial production had created no cause for concern, as spending habits acquired under the stark grimness of the last three years were not expected to be changed with one fell swoop. Besides, retail inventories still were below normal, and the rapid inroads being made into present holdings would provide ample room before fall shipments of merchandise would have been received.

The continuous increase in the number of corporations that were reporting profits was supporting reassurance of the extent the recovery has attained. This might provide a basis on which to judge the expansion, once the provisions of the various industrial codes would have widened to the maximum of their stimulating possibilities. Announcements of wage increases were so numerous during July that the frequency with which there were brought to public attention during the current week elicited but passing comment.

Important Industries Active

While the peaks in the industrial indices are beginning to be rounded off faintly, continues the review, there had been a slight rally in steel operations, following two weeks of minor recessions, the rate now holding about at the comparative level of 1930. Loadings of revenue freight not only went ahead of the previous week's total but topped last year's by 29.2 per cent, while lumber output was the heaviest since June, 1931. The thirteenth consecutive weekly increase in the output of electric energy over the comparative totals of a year ago had brought the current figure to a new high for the year. Mine output of bituminous coal operators had risen again, production being 7 per cent above that for the like week of 1931.

Contrary to the usual seasonal tendency to slow down at this period, the Business Activity Barometer, compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., rose to 72.5 per cent of the 1928-1930 average from 72.3 that was set down for the previous week. The barometer now stands 64 per cent above the low record of last March, 46 per cent higher than the corresponding figure of 1932.

Retail merchants had not been disappointed seriously to find that their sales during the last week receded slightly from recent high levels, as they still are running comfortably ahead of the corresponding totals of a year ago, says the review.

Summer Goods Move Readily

Of outstanding significance in current consumer buying was the spreading of interest to articles which had been persistently slow moving. A wide range of linens, featuring peasant cloths, embroidered Italian dinner sets, and damask cloths, as well as etched and cut crystal stemware were being included in the shoppers' lists.

The torrid weather had been particularly favorable for the distribution of men and women's summer apparel, vacation necessities, traveling accessories, bathing suits, beachwear, and camping outfits, sales of which exceeded even some of the high totals that were set down for a few weeks in July.

In most wholesale lines the increased activity of the last few months had been maintained, the only check to pronounced gains being the unsettled price situation and the uncertainty of deliveries. Retailers now were pressing for merchandise long overdue which was necessary for display at the mid-August selling events. Many wholesalers were not accepting orders which specified delivery later than September.

Fall orders for men's clothing had been particularly heavy, with substantial increases reported. Anticipated requirements were the general rule, in marked contrast to the policy in evidence last summer, when orders placed were only for immediate needs and in small amounts.

Defer Placing Orders

Most of the buyers of woolen goods had been forced to defer the placement of orders, awaiting the establishments of price differentials to cover additional labor costs and higher wages which would result from the working of the recovery regulations. In the men's wear section it was expected that quotations would advance fully 15 per cent over the levels fixed just before goods were withdrawn from sale.

Shoe manufacturers were receiving a large volume of orders, states the review. Owing to the uncertainty of future operating costs, however, they were unwilling to book orders for more than two or three months in advance. Quotations were being advanced steadily. The leather market had been active, as manufacturers were covering their future needs with substantial orders.

Cotton mills were operating at a high rate of activity, with prospects for increased employment, due to the operation of the cotton textile code. Cotton spinners were declining new business, as the mills were well sold up at present.

The World's Business

Economic Philosophy

IT IS interesting to give the economic philosophy of the Roosevelt Administration as revealed by its acts to date. First, as to general policy:

1. Economic forces can be controlled or directed by human agency.

2. The state, as the guardian of the economic welfare of the citizens, is the only agency capable of and justified in attempting such control or direction.

3. The federal authority, not any lesser government jurisdiction, should be that agency.

4. Control or direction is possible only in an economy which is more or less closed against foreign forces.

Now, as to the theories, temporary and permanent, which lie back of present actions. Temporary measures are motivated by the following theories:

* * *

1. The Administration is converted to the underconsumption theory.

This states that which is wrong with economic society lies in distribution. There might seem a contradiction between the application of this theory in industry and the crop reduction plans now in operation for agriculture. But the contradiction is easily resolved. Policy dictates non-reliance on foreign markets. Agriculture has clearly been producing much beyond the consumption capacity of the American people. There is a limit to the absorption of, say, wheat, marked by the capacity of one's stomach. Taste, to which industry caters more and more, knows no such limit, however.

2. Balance between agriculture and industry must be restored.

All economic life is a matter of exchange. It can proceed smoothly only when prices are in equilibrium. If, for example, the price of wheat is cut in half and furniture remains the same, the wheat farmer is able to buy only half his normal quota of furniture. Result: unemployment in furniture factories.

3. The correction of maldistribution must be undertaken within the industrial, not the money, system.

Most reformers have hitherto attached the greater stress to money reform.

4. There must be restoration of a stable relation between profits and wages.

More and more conversions to this theory have been made in the last few years. Some academic economists call it a fallacy. They say that it does not matter in what way the fruits of industry are distributed. Either as profits or wages, they represent buying power just the same. The theory to which President Roosevelt attaches his allegiance, however, is that a man who is glutted with profits must invest them in plants, which is not only superfluous but which ruins the existing plants because consumers are wanting. A capitalist can wear only one suit at a time and eat only the normal quota of eggs with his breakfast.

5. Wages in the early days of price revival must advance faster than prices.

This is a reversal of economic "law."

6. Prices are based on costs.

This theory, which underlines the codes, is vigorously repudiated by business men. They say that prices express what the public will pay. Perhaps the reconciliation will come when the other tenets of the Roosevelt policy are put into effect. For what the public will pay depends upon what they can pay. Permanent procedure has been adumbrated only in two respects.

1. The price level must eventually be kept stable. Not particular prices, but the general price level, which is the buying power of money for all services and commodities entering into the family budget.

2. This may be accomplished by basing the standard of value on all commodities, instead of simply on one, namely, gold. At present, however, there seems no prospect that gold will be taken out of bank vaults and sold to jewelers and dentists. Gold looks like staying where it is—if only as a kind of double check on money supplies.

So far "control" of the national economy means partnership with industry and agriculture for the duration of the recovery. Whether it will last and intensify depends upon many factors beyond present formulation. But it seems doubtful that the Administration will simply put business back on its feet and then leave it to fend for itself. Some kind of planned economy appears on the horizon.

H. B. E.

Full-Time Employment For Railway Workers

New York, Aug. 5

PRESIDENT J. M. DAVIS of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad announced that, effective Aug. 1, the supervisory and clerical forces of the road resumed full-time employment.

This affected 2000 employees who have taken two days of compulsory holiday each month. Consequently, the new arrangement will be equivalent to about a 6 per cent increase in their present pay.

American Dollar Depreciates Two Points in London

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The American dollar depreciated two points today, closing at $4.50¼ after opening at $4.51¼.

The final quotation yesterday was $4.48¾ to the pound.

The French franc opened at 84.43 to the pound and eased a little to 84.53.

The exchange market was quiet, and business was of a holiday nature. There was little movement in gold currencies.

PARIS, Aug. 5 (AP)—The United States dollar was steady in unofficial bank quotations on a quiet market today. The opening rate was 18.70 francs to the dollar (5.34 cents to the franc) and the closing quotation was 18.75 francs (5.33 cents to the franc).

Yesterday's close was 18.73 francs (5.34 cents to the franc).

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans	1%	1%	2½%
Stock Exch. Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1½%	1½%	3%
Bar silver	35⅛c	35⅛c	27½c

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days.	⅛@ ⅜	⅛@ ⅜	⅜@ ½
4 months	⅜@ ¾	⅜@ ½	½@ ⅝
6 months	½@ ⅝	½@ ⅝	⅝@ ¾

London Quotations

Call money	⅜%	⅜%	⅜%
Short bills	⅞@ ½	⅞@ ⅝	1
3 mos bills	½@ ⅝	⅝	1 @1⅛
Bar gold	123s 9d	124s 9½d	114s 3d
Bar silver	17½d	17½d	27½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¾%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Sofia	8
Cleveland	3	Calcutta	3½
Dallas	2½	Copenhagen	3
Kansas City	2½	Helsingfors	5½
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6
New York	2½	London	2
Richmond	3½	Oslo	3½
Philadelphia	3	Madrid	6
St. Louis	3	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3	Prague	3½
Amsterdam	3½	Riga	5½
Athens	7½	Rome	4
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Berne	2	Stockholm	3
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$4.50	$4.49⅞	$4.8665
Cables	4.50	4.50	4.8665
France—franc	.0533	.0533	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1900	.1905	.139
Italy—lira	.0714	.0713	.0526
Germany—mark	.3250	.3240	2381
Austria—schill'g	.1550	.1625	.1407
Ca'ch'via—crown	.0408⅜	.0402	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2012	.2010	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0190	.0190	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0077	.0080	.129
Holland—florin	.5495	.5490	.402
Hungary—pengo	.2201	.2201	.1749
Norway—krone	.2262	.2265	.268
Poland—zloty	.1540	.1507	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0415	.1425	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0085⅛	.0089	.5960
Spain—peseta	.1136	.1138	.193
Sweden—krona	.2322	.2325	.268
Switz'land—franc	.2625	.2630	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0190¼	.0190	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3225	.3275	*
Shanghai—dol	.2862½	.2862½	*
India—rupee	.3360	.3360	.3650
Japan—yen	.2731	.2750	.4984
Java—florin	.5410	.5410	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4927½	.4927½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5200	.5200	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3480	.3425	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0821	.0805	.1196
Chile—peso	.0850	.0850	.12165
Colombia—peso	.8660	.8660	.9733
Peru—sol	.2060	.2060	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.6512	.6512	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9362½	.9375	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2843	.2840	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Foreign Exchanges: Heavy; sterling sags.

Cotton: Quiet; hedge selling; prebureau liquidation.

Stocks and sugar closed.

Commodity Prices Unable to Sustain Rising Tendency

Now More Sensitive to Underlying Fundamental Conditions

AUBURNDALE, Mass., Aug. 5 (AP) The price indext for all commodities declined during the last week. Since the latter part of July commodity prices have failed to maintain the the months of May, June, and the first three weeks of July.

The magniture of the reaction has proved limited, and as the first week in August closed, prices were moving irregularly, not far from the extreme to which measured 33 per cent over the low last February. During the week just closed out of 14 individual commodity groups, seven registered a decline, only three advanced and four remain unchanged.

Industrial prices represented one of the four groups that showed no change from the previous week. Advances in fuels and hides and leather were counteracted by declines in non-ferrous metals and paint materials. Industrial commodities, which in recent months have responded in full measure to inflationary measures, industrial codes, speculative and protective buying, are now more sensitive to underlying fundamental conditions.

The point is that in many instances manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers have replenished stocks of raw materials and finished goods. Now it is a question of moving merchandise into ultimate consuming channels.

Agricultural Prices Off

Agricultural prices declined during the week. This was due to lower quotations as compared with a week ago for such items as wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, cotton, butter and eggs, rice, and flaxseed. The maximum of price increases and decreases in speculative commodities is now regulated and the next month will determine just how successful the Farm Relief Bill will be in accomplishing reduced production under the provisions of that bill.

Textile Prices Decline

Fine textiles declined. This decline would have been much greater were it not for the advance that occurred in finished goods. Cotton and silk declined while wool remains unchanged. Yarns and finished goods reflecting the process tax and textile code were advanced sharply, which softened the reaction noted in the raw materials.

Coarse textiles also averaged lower during the week.

Vegetable oils recorded a substantial decline as the advance in coconut oil was counteracted by the price weakness in China wood, cottonseed and linseed oils.

Most important price changes in the McGill weekly price index (1926 equaling 100) were as follows:

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
All commodities	58.6	59.1	50.2
Industrial	65.1	65.1	53.4
Agricultural	59.0	60.2	42.4
Livestock	43.1	44.4	48.6
Fine textiles	66.4	67.0	35.6
Vegetable oils	63.0	64.9	41.2

Big Gain in Pacific Coast Construction

By the Associated Press

San Francisco, Aug. 5

CONSTRUCTION projects on the Pacific coast have been awarded at a rate 152 per cent above that for last year during the first seven months of 1933.

Figures assembled by Gilbert Darwin, construction trade publication editor, listed total awards in 1933 to July 31 of $146,839,048, as compared with $52,140,119 for the like period in 1932.

Carloadings Hold At Levels Well Above Last Year

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The American Railway Association today announced car loadings for the week ended July 29 totaled 638,396 cars, a decrease of 10,518 below the preceding week, but an increase of 127,293 over the corresponding week last year.

Coal, coke, ore, and merchandise less than carload freight showed increases for the week over the preceding week, while grain and grain products, livestock, forest products and miscellaneous freight showed reductions. All commodities showed increases over the corresponding week last year except grain and grain products.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
October	10.20	10.24	10.16	10.16	—.10
December	10.42	10.46	10.38	10.38	—.10
January	10.51	10.52	10.44	10.45	—.12
March	10.62	10.65	10.58	10.59	—.10
May	10.80	10.84	10.75	10.75	—.13
July	10.98	11.00	10.90	10.90	—.15

Tone at close steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last
October	10.28	10.31	10.19	10.24
December	10.48	10.51	10.39	10.53
January	10.56	10.56	10.53	10.53
March	10.71	10.68	10.66	10.68
May	10.89	10.93	10.83	10.84
July	11.04	11.04	10.60	10.60

Tone at close, steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last
October	6.00	6.02	5.96	5.99
December	5.98	5.98	5.98	5.98
January	6.01	6.06	6.01	6.03
March	6.06	6.10	6.03	6.07
May	6.13	6.13	6.09	6.10
July	6.15	6.15	6.13	6.13

Tone at close steady.

Chicago Board

	Open	High	Low	Last
Wheat				
September	.98¾	.99¾	.97½	.97½
December	1.03¼	1.03¼	1.03¼	1.03¼
May	1.06½	1.07⅝	1.05	1.05
Corn				
September	.54¾	.55½	.54½	.54½
December	.65⅛	.60	.58¼	.58¾
May	.65⅛	.65⅝	.63⅞	.64
Oats				
September	.40¾	.41¼	.39⅜	.39⅝
December	.43½	.43⅞	.42½	.42⅝
May	.47⅝	.47⅞	.45⅞	.45⅞
Lard				
September	6.30	6.37	6.20	6.20
December	6.75	6.75	6.65	6.65

Baldwin Locomotive Works

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Baldwin Locomotive Works reports for the 12 months ended June 30 a net loss of $4,273,983. A net loss of $4,080,571 was reported for the 12 months ended March 31.

Expect Improved Net in July For New Haven Road

Traffic Continues to Increase Contrary to Usual Trend

Freight traffic of the New Haven Railroad continued to mount in July, indicating that earnings results may be considerably better than for June. Cars of revenue freight handled last month totaled 99,784, compared with 81,141 in July, 1932, a gain of 18,643 cars, or 23 per cent.

In comparison with June of this year there was a gain of 3408 cars, or 3.5 per cent. This is contrary to the trend of last year when July freight traffic, measured by cars handled, decreased 5000, or 5.8 per cent from June.

Earnings Indications

In June New Haven covered its fixed charges with a surplus of $30,327 over, before allowing for guarantees on separately operated properties. These guarantees include New York, Westchester & Boston bond interest and dividends on Boston Railroad Holdings Company preferred and New England Investment & Security Company preferred stock, averaging a little over $80,000 a month. July should show a substantially larger surplus than June.

Improvement in traffic includes substantially all classes of freight. Activity in the textile industry has meant larger receipts of wool and cotton and increased shipments of finished products from the mills. Shoe manufacturing has also been on an expanded basis, and the copper fabricating, machine tool, hardware and other varied industries of Connecticut, and the steel and wire products business of southern Massachusetts have all stepped up.

Passenger business, which is important to New Haven, however, continues to run considerably behind a year ago. In June passenger revenue was off 14.7 per cent from June, 1932, while freight revenue was up 15.5 per cent. But the return of more and more people to work and increased business activity can scarcely fail to exert a beneficial effect on passenger business.

Good Freight Revenue

In August, 1932, New Haven handled 83,528 cars of revenue freight. If the same rate of improvement were maintained this month as in July, revenue cars handled by the road would be pushed up above the 100,000 mark.

While it is possible that there will be moderate recession in some lines, increased anthracite shipments may take up any slack after Aug. 11, when rate reductions on hard coal go into effect. It is probable that shipments are being held back pending that development for rate reductions into New England will be quite material.

Taking some points in New Haven territory, or example; the rate on hard coal to Boston from Pennsylvania mines is $4.28 a ton and will be reduced to $3.65 Aug. 11; the rate to Framingham is $4.79 and will be $4, and the rate to the Mansfield district will be reduced from $4.54 to $4.

Unusually Quiet Trading on Stock Exchange in Week

Activities End Abruptly From Tear-Gas Bomb —Narrow Range

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—The stock market took its second Saturday vacation of the summer today after a week of minor price changes and extremely apathetic trading climaxed by Friday's tear-gassing.

Market temperatures were in distinct contrast to the weather Sales for the five trading days made a total that was below the aggregate for some of the recent single sessions, which offered striking testimony to the change that had come over speculative traders since the big shake-out. The undertone was fairly firm.

Wall Street sat back to watch the NRA campaign and business trends. Whether industrial production will now be tapered off pending the increase in purchasing power which is the Government's goal becomes a question of wide interest.

As the financial community sees it, the Government's activities toward recovery are switching from the price-lifting phase to that of improving purchasing power before winter comes.

Inflation rumors bobbed up during the week and gave a little stimulation to lagging speculative markets. There was, however, a marked tendency here to believe that the Government will at least postpone this part of its recovery schedule until it sees how other measures work.

Meanwhile, Federal Reserve open market operations — purchase of Government securities—is running along at a nominal rate. Member banks have excess reserves of around $450,000,000, much of which is now outside of New York City.

Dividend Declarations

Southern Pipe Line Company declared a dividend of 10 cents, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Standard Oil Company of California declared a dividend of 25 cents, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Chicago Corporation declared the quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the preference stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

Woolen Mills Increase Pay

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 5 (AP)—All woolen mills in Berkshire County today announced they would pay 10 per cent more for 40 hours work than they have been paying for 48 hours. Practically all employees will receive more than $14 a week, the minimum under the code.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last
October	94.00	93.80
December	94.00	94.00
January	94.00	94.00
March	94.50	94.00
May	94.50	94.00

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Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
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East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Blackstone Savings Bank	Aug. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Aug. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Aug. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Aug. 21
Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Sept. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Sept. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 2

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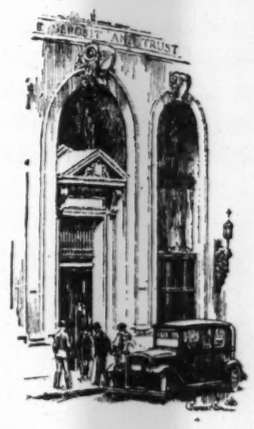

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Motion Pictures

Made for the Masses

Crowds extended to the sidewalk and waited patiently in line last evening for a chance to see Marie Dressler and Wallace Beery in "Tugboat Annie" at Loew's State Theater. Patently, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has made a Box Office Success of the stories by Norman Reilly Raine which first appeared in the Saturday Evening Post.

Miss Dressler is a great actress. She commands all the resources of emotional expression, from her face to her finger tips and to her limping old walk. It is a pleasure to watch her turn the faucets of these emotions on and off. More's the pity, then, to see them applied to a dime-novel plot in which the pull at the heartstrings and the pull at the popular funny-bone vie with each other so fast and furiously that the resultant impression to the detached onlooker can only be one of deflation. If Miss Dressler could have put herself in the hands of a director who was allowed to disregard box office in the pursuit of ideals, she could have brought "Tugboat Annie" to genuinely smiting potency.

As it is, the people eat it up, taking exaggerated sentimentality for sentiment and horseplay for humor. Everything goes for them, as long as Marie Dressler, companioned by Wallace Beery, is there. Thus does Hollywood labor to keep the fashioning of motion pictures an industry.

The Piccoli and a Picture

Signor Podrecca's enchanting Piccoli, or marionette players, seen in Boston last winter, furnish compensation in a 50-minute stage show for the rather average picture which comes to the screen of the Metropolitan Theater this week. Many of their best numbers are given, including The Concert Pianist and The Bull Fight.

The picture, "Midnight Club," sets forth the varied prowess of Clive Brook, George Raft, Alison Skipworth and Helen Vinson, in a network of involutions which pattern themselves into a detective tale of the usual wild improbabilities. Mr. Brook couldn't be anything but a gentleman, so he is a smooth thief working in the lofty stratum to which he naturally belongs. Mr. Raft is a doubly deceitful detective, because he looks like a gangster. Miss Skipworth is a grande dame with questionable lines to say. And as for Miss Vinson, we think it must be awfully uncomfortable to be an adventuress—even in the movies.

Of course the photography is all gleam and polish. But the camera makes its satiny statements to little effect but the beguiling of an idle hour.

As Movies Go

In a terribly medicinal atmosphere, Mary Stevens, M.D., lives and suffers—and the agony is long abating—in a picture of that title now at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters. As Dr. Stevens, Miss Kay Francis tries sincerely to register the mental hardships endured by a woman doctor, both as a professional person and as a woman.

Mr. Lyle Talbot grows up with Miss Francis, goes to college and medical school with her and doesn't discover she is beautiful until he sees her in evening dress. Oh, impercipient male! Furthermore, he is so worthless and unprincipled at the beginning of his career, we can't help wondering if Miss Francis will succeed in keeping him straightened out once she has effected the final capture.

A more entertaining film, but still so-so, is "Flying Devils," in which Bruce Cabot, Ralph Bellamy, Eric Linden, Cliff Edwards and Arline Judge disport themselves as carnival aces. There is some spectacular stunt flying, which we have no doubt these precious stars are not actually engaged in—and one of these complicated love stories. Oh dearie me, will the course of true love never run smooth?

M. L.

Week-End Radio Features

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Neil Sherry, trio.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Ernie Holst's Orchestra.
6:15 Edward McHugh, baritone.
6:30 Reports; sports review.
6:45 Prof. Franzo H. Crawford, talk.
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 "Annie, Judy and Zeke."
7:45 Mimi and Jerry.
8:00 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Stadium concert, Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, William von Hoogstratem, conductor.
10:15 NBC, "Songs of the Heart."
10:30 NBC, "Cuckoo," skit.
11:00 Reports; sport review; news.
11:30 to 1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Manhattan Serenaders.
5:30 NBC, Arlene Jackson, songs.
5:45 NBC, The Three Scamps.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news; pianist.
6:45 Reese and White, songs.
7:00 NBC, Meyer Davis's orchestra.
7:15 After Dinner Revue, popular vocal.
7:30 Songs and guitar.
7:45 NBC, "Optimistic Mrs. Jones."
8:00 "Rainbow Reflections"—musicale.
8:30 NBC, "Under the Bridges of Paris."
9:00 NBC, Antobal's Cubans.
9:15 Magazine of the Air.
9:30 NBC, "K-7," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Around a Campfire—talk.
11:45 Harold Stern's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Dancing by the Sea.
5:30 CBS, "All-American Boy."
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor; orchestra.
6:00 News; baseball scores; reports.
6:15 "The Motor Parade."
6:30 "The Voice of the Violin."
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George.
7:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Elder Solomon Michaux.
8:00 CBS, Evan Evans, baritone.
8:15 CBS, Koshetz Ukrainian Choir.
8:30 CBS, Philadelphia Summer Concert, Hans Kindler, conductor.
9:15 CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Charles Carlile
9:45 CBS, Berren's Saturday Revue.
10:15 Huston Ray's Orchestra.
10:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Irving Conn's Orchestra.
6:30 "Romany Romance"—Gypsy Nina.
6:45 Organ recital.
7:00 News; baseball scores; reports.
7:15 CBS, Mildred Bailey; Four Eton Boys.
7:30 Dance music.
8:15 Talk, "Getting the News."
8:30 Organ recital.
9:00 Local dance music.
10:00 News; baseball scores; reports.
10:15 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
10:45 CBS, Gertrude Niesen; orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
5:30 Feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 Concert music programs.
7:00 Local dance music.
7:45 Studio string ensemble.
8:00 Dr. Teyhi Hsieh, Chinese lecturer.
8:15 Local dance music; studio program.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to Fishermen at Sea.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC Radio City Concert.
1:15 NBC, Ginsberg Ensemble.
1:30 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
2:00 NBC, "Summer Idyll"; soloist; trio.
2:15 Perkins Boys, vocal trio.
2:30 NBC, Jan Garber's Orchestra.
3:00 NBC, National Opera Concert.
4:00 "Nimble Witts," Everett Smith.
4:15 NBC, "Symphonette," recital.
4:30 Waverly Post Band, V. F. W.
5:00 NBC, Friendly Hour.
5:20 NBC, Eva Jessye Choir.
6:00 NBC, "Pirates of Pensance"; opera.
6:30 Reports; "Famous Sayings."
6:45 Keene's Connecticut Hillbillies.
7:00 NBC, Troubador of the Violin.
7:30 NBC, Wisdom of the Ages, sketch.
8:00 NBC, Chautauqua program.
8:45 NBC, Floyd Gibbons, Fair reporter.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Brisbane; Walter C. Kelly; Revelers; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, The Goldman Band.
10:00 "Vacationers"; orchestra.
10:45 News; sport review.
11:15 NBC, Four Horsemen; quartet.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—NBC, dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 NBC, Raphael Calindo's orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Sonata Recital.
1:30 NBC, "Folks From Dixie."
2:00 NBC, Gene Arnold's Commodores.
2:15 NBC, Pop Concert.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, "Fiddlers Three."
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seegle.
4:30 NBC, Swiss Day at World's Fair.
5:00 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Clyde Doerr's Saxophone Octet.
5:45 NBC, "Trio Romantiques."
6:30 NBC, Pollikoff Novelty Orchestra.
7:00 NBC, Countess Olga Albani, soprano.
7:15 NBC, Horse Sense Philosophy.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Rakov orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Orchestra and soloists.
9:30 NBC, "American Album of Familiar Music"; soloists; duo; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Col. Louis McHenry Howe and Walter Trumbull, "National Affairs."
10:15 NBC, "Impressions of Italy."
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time; announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon choir and organ.
12:30 p. m.—Vocal ensemble.
2:00 CBS, John Kelvin, tenor.
2:15 CBS, "The Playboys," piano trio.
2:30 CBS, "Manhattan Moods."
3:30 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
4:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
5:00 CBS, Willard Robinson's Orchestra.
5:15 CBS, Vera Van, contralto.
5:30 "Strange Adventures."
5:45 Francis J. Cronin, organist.
6:00 Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
6:30 News; baseball scores; reports.
6:45 "Salon Gems"; garden aids.
7:00 CBS, "The European Situation." Talk.
7:15 CBS, Gaucho Ensemble.
7:30 CBS, "Black River Giant," sketch.
7:45 CBS, Chicago Variety Program.
8:15 "Black River Giant," sketch.
8:30 Walter Smith's Band.
9:30 Beethoven Foundation program.
10:00 Rines Orchestra; Laprel Quartet.
10:30 CBS, "Rhythm Rhapsody."
10:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
11:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:00 noon—"Symphonic Album."
12:15 p. m.—String orchestra; soloists.
12:30 CBS, New World Salon Orchestra.
12:45 Italian musical programs.
5:00 Francis J. Cronin, organist.
5:30 CBS, Soloists and orchestra.
6:00 Tom Anderson's Orchestra.
6:15 News; baseball scores; reports.
6:30 CBS, Chicago Knights.
7:00 Tremont Temple service.
8:30 CBS, Philadelphia Summer Concert, Hans Kindler, conductor.
10:30 News; baseball scores; reports.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Hal Kagan Ensemble.
5:30 Ethel Coolidge, soprano.
5:45 Philippine Novelty Orchestra.
6:00 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 Organ recital.
7:00 "Variety Vendors."
7:30 Studio program.
8:00 Veterans of Foreign Wars program.
8:30 The Beacon Hill Players.
9:00 Caravan of Melody and Verse.

Mexico to Gather Data

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—To have the economic life of the nation at its fingertips is the aim of the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit in establishing the National Commission of Economic Studies, which is to supplant the department of economic studies of the Bank of Mexico. The commission will gather statistical data, formulate business indices and make general studies of the nation's industrial, commercial and agricultural life.

ALABAMA

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CARMEL-BY-THE-SEA, CALIF. Sea View Inn—Small residential hotel; quiet, restful atmosphere; delicious home cooking; rates very reasonable; near beach. Camino Real, near 12th Ave., P. O. Box 547.

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SALARIED POSITIONS $2500 to $25,000—This thoroughly organized advertising service of 23 years' recognized standing and reputation carries on preliminary negotiations for positions of the caliber indicated, through a procedure individualized to each client's personal requirements. Several weeks are required to negotiate and each individual must finance the moderate cost of his own campaign. Retaining fee protected by a refund provision as stipulated in our agreement. Identity is covered, and, if employed, present position protected. If you have actually earned over $2500, send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, Inc., 120 Delward Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y.

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SALESMEN WANTED—MANY STARK Salesmen make more than $200.00 per month during spare time. No experience needed. Pleasant outdoor work. WE PAY WEEKLY. We furnish Big Colored Sales Outfit FREE. Write at once for full information to STARK NURSERIES, S. W. C1583, Louisiana, Mo.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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NEW YORK CITY, 140 East 48th Street
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N. Y. C.—Practitioner's private office, 3 days weekly, also evenings; reasonable. Room 1809, 551 Fifth Ave. MURRAY HILL 2-3061.

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BOSTON, 14 Clearway St., Suite 6—Light furnished rooms in homelike atmosphere; kitchen privileges; permanent or transients. Comm. 4552.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Avenue, near The Mother Church—Front room, 2nd floor, adjoining bath; also single room. Tel. Cir. 9207.

BOSTON, 78 Gainsboro Street, Suite 3—Light, airy, furnished rooms, reasonable; transients or permanents. Phone Commonwealth 3634.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 16 Clearway Street, Suite 6—Pleasant room for transients or permanents. Ken. 1719.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION, middle-aged Protestant woman; excellent disposition; will travel; drives; references. S-19, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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EMPIRE FREIGHT CO.
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When Looking for a Mover Call
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CHURCH NOTICES

SUNDAY EVENING SERVICE 7:30 p. m. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Marshfield, Mass., Sunday morning service 11 a. m. Wednesday 8 p. m. Church edifice, Main Street, Marshfield Hills.

WINTHROP, MASSACHUSETTS — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 165 Winthrop St., Winthrop Center. Sunday Morning Services at 10:45 A. M., Sunday Evening Services at 8 P. M. during July and August.

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844 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, $35 to $50 kitchenette and bath; rent....
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11-19 Peterboro Street—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $25 to $40
87 St. Stephen St.—1-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent.... $35 to $60
Apply to Sup't on Premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING
200 Washington St., Boston LAFayette 7040

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1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave Boston Tel. Commonwealth 212

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Sunny, well-heated apartment, 7 rooms, bath, porch, electric refrigeration; fine location; garage. ASP. 7680.

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
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Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Pipe City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

On'd, Calif.

ONE of the world's most unusual cities has come to an end. Its inhabitants were many, transient men, who follow rumors of things building or to be built, and tarry to aid in the project to share in the pay rolls; but for a long time there had been no rumors to follow, nothing but a desperate hope that elsewhere things might be better. And so, strengthened by that hope and driven by the ever-repeated statement, "No work, and no room for you here," they kept on the move, converging toward a place whose climate, at least, would be kinder to homeless men.

Thus, they came finally, these men of many nationalities from many places, to the industrial section of Oakland. And here they found a possibility of respite from wandering, and of protection from rain and winds, which were icy in the early winter of 1932-33.

Lying on ground controlled by the American Concrete & Steel Pipe Company were large concrete storm-drain pipes, factory discards. The understanding and sympathetic manager of the company could see no reason why the pipes and the ground (otherwise unused) should not serve as an abiding place for the men during the winter of their sore need.

In this way Oakland's "Pipe City" came into being. Its inhabitants, approximately 300 men, justified the confidence and the kindness of the company's manager. They organized, and elected such officers as they deemed necessary for order and for mutual helpfulness. Water piped to the ground, a screen of rough boards, and a five-gallon oil can provided bathing facilities. The presence of the men and their destitution soon became known, and the Big Brother organization of the Elks put up a couple of tents, and helped in other ways. One of the tents served as office of the Mayor and the other was the commissary from which the supplies brought by "East Bay" citizens and other visitors were distributed. With used bedding, bits of carpet, old curtains, odd dishes, the men, who had ingenuity and skill, set up comfortable and convenient housekeeping quarters inside the pipes. Those who were able to pick up pieces of boards, corrugated iron or old vehicles constructed commodious quarters with kitchenette and bedroom with upper and lower berth.

In a few of the pipes, however, there was nothing but paper covered by a ragged comforter.

"Pipe City" did not lack its poor quarter and its aristocratic residential section. Most of the men cooked in the open, although a few devised serviceable stoves; one man even had an oven in which he proudly baked sour-dough biscuits.

Drift wood furnished warmth, and markets, stores and restaurants were a partial source of food that would otherwise have been wasted. The spirit of the men was excellent. Occasionally some of them found a little work to do, As more and more people came to see the "city," a few men began making articles of wood, shell or beads that might be sold as souvenirs. The Nation published an article written by one of the men.

True to their promise, the men left the site of their city in as good condition as they found it. During their stay they had carefully protected the company's property; it was the first winter that it had sustained no loss from thievery. Gratefully and with renewed courage the inhabitants of the city took to the road once more. May it lead them to desired goals.

For the Scrapbook

Wisdom Chips

A noble mind disdains to gain its pleasure from another's pain.

The man who borrows trouble will never lend smiles.

The man who trusts men will make fewer mistakes than he who distrusts them.

Manners—the final and perfect flower of noble character.

I think—therefore I am.

A sharp tongue and a dull mind are usually found in the same head.

The fellow who kicks up the most dust doesn't usually make the most progress.

That is a good book which is opened with expectation and closed with profit.

If you mean to profit learn to please.

Wherever there is a human being there is an opportunity for kindness.

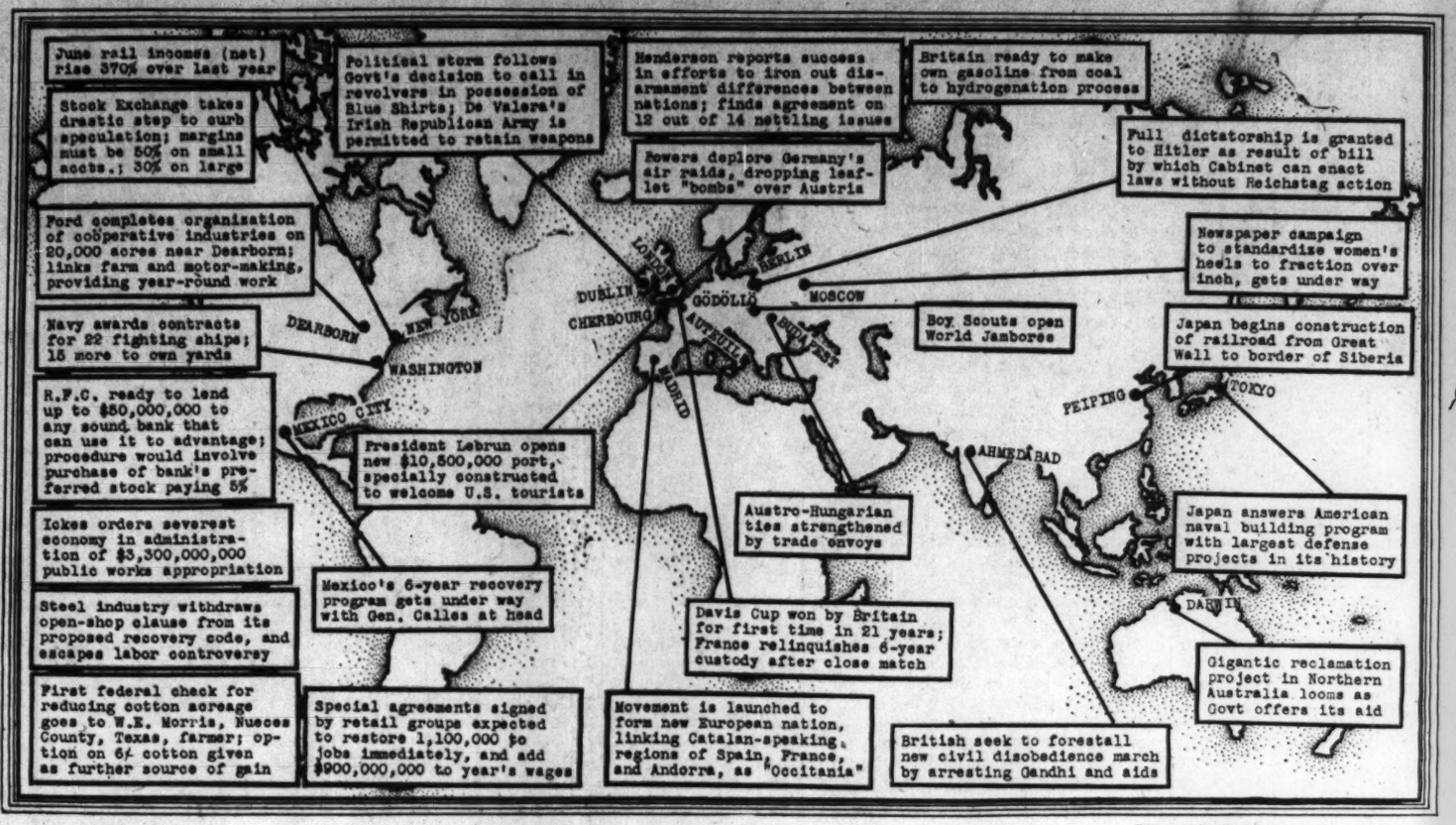
An optimist is a man who does the best he can under all circumstances—hopefully.

Have a good word for everyone or else keep silent.

It is by attempting to reach the top at a single leap that so much misery is caused in the world.

He has not learned the lesson of life who does not every day surmount a fear.

World News of the Week at a Glance


June rail incomes (net) rise 370% over last year
Stock Exchange takes drastic step to curb speculation; margins must be 50% on small accts.; 30% on large
Ford completes organization of cooperative industries on 20,000 acres near Dearborn; links farm and motor-making, providing year-round work
Navy awards contracts for 22 fighting ships; 15 more to own yards
R.F.C. ready to lend up to $50,000,000 to any sound bank that can use it to advantage; procedure would involve purchase of bank's preferred stock paying 5%
Ickes orders severest economy in administration of $3,300,000,000 public works appropriation
Steel industry withdraws open-shop clause from its proposed recovery code, and escapes labor controversy
First federal check for reducing cotton acreage goes to W.E. Morris, Nueces County, Texas, farmer; option on 6¢ cotton given as further source of gain
Political storm follows Govt's decision to call in revolvers in possession of Blue Shirts; De Valera's Irish Republican Army is permitted to retain weapons
President Lebrun opens new $10,500,000 port, specially constructed to welcome U.S. tourists
Mexico's 6-year recovery program gets under way with Gen. Calles at head
Special agreements signed by retail groups expected to restore 1,100,000 to jobs immediately, and add $900,000,000 to year's wages
Henderson reports success in efforts to iron out disarmament differences between nations; finds agreement on 12 out of 14 nettling issues
Powers deplore Germany's air raids, dropping leaflet "bombs" over Austria
Austro-Hungarian ties strengthened by trade envoys
Davis Cup won by Britain for first time in 21 years; France relinquishes 6-year custody after close match
Movement is launched to form new European nation, linking Catalan-speaking regions of Spain, France, and Andorra, as "Occitania"
Britain ready to make own gasoline from coal to hydrogenation process
Full dictatorship is granted to Hitler as result of bill by which Cabinet can enact laws without Reichstag action
Newspaper campaign to standardize women's heels to fraction over inch, gets under way
Boy Scouts open World Jamboree
Japan begins construction of railroad from Great Wall to border of Siberia
Japan answers American naval building program with largest defense projects in its history
Gigantic reclamation project in Northern Australia looms as Govt offers its aid
British seek to forestall new civil disobedience march by arresting Gandhi and aids
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Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

All Nature

Ant Lion

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ANTS like sandy places in which to dig their subterranean passages and heap up their mounds This is the answer to the common question: "Why do the ants ruin my lawn with their mounds when they don't bother my neighbor's at all?" The best way to be rid of them is not to cater to them so well. Substitute rich loam for the sand.

Ant lions also like sandy places. The adults lay their eggs in the sand, and the warm rays of the sun hatch them. Immediately, the young larvæ, or ant lions, set to work preparing their dens. With bodies set firmly in the ground, and their legs at right angles to brace themselves, they "shovel" out the sand and toss it away; thus they form pits, the sides of which are perilously steep for all insect life that happens to wander over its edge.

One can usually estimate the size of the ant lion by the size of the circular trap it has built, the deeper and wider ones being made by larger insects. After several good meals, an ant lion may become lazy and not trouble with housecleaning. The result is that when the next "meal" comes along, it is able to climb out. But a desirable morsel is not allowed to go unhampered. The ant lion stirs itself and showers its prey with sand, manufacturing a miniature sandstorm.

The winged adults are slender-bodied insects with four long, paddle-shaped, gauzy wings spotted with brown or black. They are found in tropic and temperate climates, wherever sand encourages them to make their homes.

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Feature Articles

To help meet expenses of an automobile trip, I looked for material for feature articles wherever we went. I photographed attractive filling stations, and later found a market for an illustrated feature story. While our car was being greased, a garage owner offered to show us his city. He drove us to a certain park which was unusually interesting. Snapshots were taken and a story was sold later to Nature Magazine for $25. During overnight stops, useful oilcloth articles were observed. Pen-and-ink sketches and descriptions of these were purchased by two editors of household magazines. Other incidents proved equally remunerative when transferred to paper. Margaret W.

Teaching Music

Isn't it fun to play with children? I think it is, especially when one can teach them something worth while. I give violin and piano lessons to several children twice a week, and they do enjoy it. Whenever they play their pieces well, they get a star to paste in their "merit booklets," which I have made for them. It is a way of earning a little money as well as having a good time.

Muriel S.

Lobster Fishing

While spending the summer on an island off the coast of Maine, I got some secondhand lobster traps and set about a dozen of them where I could conveniently tend them in a dory. Our family had plenty of lobster, and we cooked and sold a great deal of it during the summer.

A. M.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

NO MAN is such a conqueror as the man who has defeated himself.—BEECHER.

In Lighter Vein

Proving It Was

Bingo: "How did you come to write a poem on the back of a government bond?"

Stingo: "I was tired of hearing you say that my stuff wasn't worth the paper it was written on."—*Pathfinder.*

Husband (with some satisfaction): "I should think you can see now 'ow silly it was to make me go back this mornin' an' put a clean collar on!"

Humorist

Asking, Not Answering

"Could you have made more money if you had remained out of politics?"

"Perhaps," answered Senator Sorghum. "But I am not complaining. After all, it is safer and more interesting to be on the investigating side of the game."—*Washington Star.*

Wrong Again

Her father accidentally met her young man in the street. 'I say, young fellow," he said, "you have been calling on my daughter for well-nigh a month. What are your intentions?"

The suitor gulped. "Well, sir," he replied, regaining his confidence, "I hope to become an addition to your family."

Father was well prepared. "Oh, no!" he said, with a vigorous shake of his head. "You'll have to subtract, not add, young man."—*Answers.*

The Test

He went boldly up to the box office at the big theater. "Have you three seats in the front row of the stalls for the performance tonight?" he blandly asked.

"Yes," replied the girl behind the grille, with unconcealed eagerness.

He smiled pleasantly at her. "In that case I don't want them," he replied; "the show can't be much good."—*Answers.*

Long-Winded

"The last speaker," said the chairman, "is a striking example of the efficacy of the doctrines he so eloquently advocates. Hale and hearty at 80, he could tire out many a man younger than himself."

A voice from the audience, "He did."—*Prince Albert Herald.*

Too Early

The family had planned a picnic for the next day, and Bobby was asked by his mother to see what the paper predicted for the weather.

After searching the paper he said: "Well, they haven't decided yet. It says here, 'Weather for Wednesday, Unsettled.'"

At Last

Angler (to rival proudly displaying catch): "Thank goodness, you've caught him. I'm tired of throwing the little beggar back."—*East Sussex News.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Oh, Shucks—I found Jumbo cooling himself in my water dish again today—
So I barked for the Boss and asked him to please do something about it—
"I suppose I'll have to make a regular mud wallow for him," he said—
And he dug a hole in the ground and filled it with water and told Jumbo to wade in—
Which he did and it seemed to suit him to a T—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

128

The empty and deserted house was the chiefest topic of discussion of the little community on Halloween evening since any one could remember. Almost every one said they always planned to have visited it, but they never did

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Moses—*Mo'-zez.*

Sinai—Preferably two syllables, *Si'-ni.*

Perpetuate, ritualism, spiritually, absolute, tutored, illumination—The effort to avoid the *oo* sound for the *u* is worth while.

Contrasting—Accent is on the second syllable.

Improvisation—The *s* is preferably sounded as *z*, *im-prov-ih-say'-shun* (secondary stress on second syllable).

Digested—The *i* is short.

Status—Long *a.*

"Great transgression" (Psalms 19:13)—The Hebrew *pesha*, rendered "transgression," means literally "revolt" or "rebellion," the signification here being a great moral or religious revolt.

"The horn of my salvation" (Psalms 18:2)—The word "horn" is constantly found in the Old Testament, and occasionally in the New (cf. Luke 1:69), in its figurative sense of "power"; and it has been defined as "an emblem of strength or power derived from the offensive weapons of some animals" (Hastings' Dictionary of the Bible, Vol. II, p. 415). The horn is sometimes spoken of as "exalted" (e. g., Psalms 89:17), suggesting in Hebrew idiom "increased power and prestige"; but when it is "cut off" (e. g., Jer. 48:25) the reference is obviously to humiliation and destruction.

"My heart is glad, and my glory rejoiceth" (Psalms 16:9)—Scholars contend that the words "my glory" do not seem natural in this context; and it is probable that at some period a copyist mistook כבדי ("my liver") for כבודי ("my glory"). The Jews regarded the liver as the seat of the emotions, and it is sometimes used as a synonym for "heart" (cf. Lam. 2:11). Moffatt's rendering is: "And so my heart and soul rejoice."

"My flesh also shall rest in hope" (Psalms 16:9)—A literal translation would be: ". . . shall dwell securely" (cf. Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon). Hence the Revised Version has: ". . . shall dwell in safety."

"Hell . . . corruption" (Psalms 16:10)—The Hebrew *sheol*, which is here translated "hell," indicates simply a shadowy abode of the departed, without any unpleasant accompaniments associated with the word in its popular use. "Corruption" is literally "a pit," presumably, in this instance, the pit of sheol, which was supposed to be a great subterranean cavern. *Sheol* and *shachath* ("the pit") are indeed practically synonymous in Hebrew and might be rendered "the grave . . . and the tomb." The Revised Version gives "Sheol . . . corruption" in this passage, while Moffatt translates "Death . . . the grave."

"The bottles break" (Matt. 9:17)—A literal rendering would be: "the wine-skins burst." Skins of animals, especially of the kid, goat, cow, or buffalo, were tanned and used for carrying liquids in Palestine. A "new" (more literally, "fresh or untanned") skin would be capable of distending when the "new wine" fermented; while an old skin, being no longer elastic, would tear, with the result that "the wine runneth out, and the bottles (skins) perish."

"Fear the LORD thy God, to walk in all his ways" (Deut. 10:12)—Moffatt gives an interesting rendering: "Reverence the Eternal your God, always . . . live his life."

"Tare" (Matt. 13:25)—The weed referred to is evidently the bearded darnel *(lolium temulentum)* often found among Palestinian grain, and growing to the height of wheat or barley. To this day, in the East, it is the custom not to root up this and other tall weeds "until the harvest" (verse 30), when they are easily distinguishable from the true grain (cf. McNeile: Commentary on Matthew: p. 196).

"Can ye not discern the signs of the times?" (Matt. 16:3)—This may also be rendered as an assertion: "Ye cannot discern the signs of the times." (So Revised Version, Weymouth, the Twentieth Century New Testament, and other translations.)

"They fainted, and were scattered abroad" (Matt. 9:36)—The word translated "fainted" comes from a verb meaning "to trouble oneself" (Thayer: Greek Lexicon: p. 580) or "to be harassed"; while the term rendered "scattered abroad" is literally "thrown down" and so "prostrated by hunger, fatigue" (ibid., p. 563). Hence we find in Weymouth: "they were distressed and fainting on the ground."

"Life . . . soul" (Matt. 16:25, 26)—"Life" and "soul" are alternative translations of one Greek word, *psuche*. The Revised Version, Weymouth, the Twentieth Century New Testament, and Goodspeed, keep the uniform translation "life" in both verses.

"Tabernacle . . . tent" (Ex. 33:8, 11)—Both these terms are translations of the Hebrew *ohel*, "tent." Our word "tabernacle" comes from the Latin word for tent, *tabernaculum*, used in the Vulgate rendering of this and similar passages. The tabernacle was, of course, the tent par excellence, for in it the manifestation of Yahwah was supposed to abide (Ex. 29: 42-45); and it is specifically referred to as the "tabernacle of the congregation"; literally, "tent of meeting" (verse 7).

It was evidently a portable sanctuary, and it was customary to set it up outside the camp (verse 7). In later times (e. g., Rev. 21:3) it came to be regarded as a symbol of God's dwelling with men.

"My soul trusteth in thee: yea, in the shadow of thy wings will I make my refuge" (Psalms 57:1)—The verbs "trust" and "make refuge," used in this passage are alternative translations of the same Hebrew term, *Chasah*, "to seek refuge." Incidentally, this is the verb rendered "trust" (Revised Version, "take refuge") in Psalm 91:4.

"Contrite spirit" (Psalms 34:18)—In modern usage, "contrite" is often a synonym for "penitent" (Webster), but it may be noted that both it and its Hebrew equivalent mean literally "crushed, worn down." Thus we have a close parallel to the "broken heart" referred to in the first clause of the verse; indeed, Moffatt translates: "crushed spirits."

"Shall be desolate" (Psalms 34:22)—Literally, "shall be held guilty" or "bear punishment." Hence the Revised Version has "shall be condemned" and Moffatt, "shall be punished." Incidentally, the word rendered "trust" in this verse is literally "shelter or seek refuge," as in Psalm 57:1.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

On the occasion—

of the sixth anniversary of Colonel Lindbergh's transaltantic flight a Frenchman reënacted the historic landing of the famous flier at Le Bourget airport.

Roller skaters—

must observe the same traffic signals as vehicle drivers, according to a recent ruling of the Los Angeles police.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Japan Underneath

LOVE of country arises so frequently and so fervently on the lips of the young Japanese now on trial for the assassination of Premier Ki Inukai and for the other acts of terrorism on May 15, last year, that the Western world, so long perplexed by similar manifestations, might well pause and examine this quality in Japan.

It is of course love of the "national spirit," not of the land of the cherry blossom. Superficially the affection is familiar. *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*—the poet's sentiment finds an echo in the make-up of most men and women, Occidental as well as Oriental. It is sweet and glorious to sacrifice everything for one's own people. But in Japan the feeling is somber, not sweet; martial, not glorious. It is intensely individualistic and positive. To the Japanese the killing of one's own compatriot may be *dulce et decorum*. He who either betrays or fails to uphold the "national spirit" is deemed worthy of dispatch by any superpatriot acting independently. It may be that the verdict is not shared by the majority of his countrymen. Nevertheless, the deed, when obviously the result of a giddy head, may be merely regarded as the extravagance of a burning heart, and forgiven accordingly.

In 1931 there were many in Japan who were mourning the loss of national prestige. In economic life it seemed as if the island empire were destined to stay permanently under a cloud. The depression had cut drastically the sales of Japanese silk to American women—Japan's vital foreign business. If American women could not buy Japanese silk, Japanese farmers, to whom silk culture is their cash "crop," must starve. Japanese soil must also starve. For the return on sales of silk helps the Japanese farmers to buy fertilizer from abroad, and, as the world now knows, fertilizer is more vital to Japanese soil than to any other, since Japanese agriculture is held to be in the stage of diminishing returns.

What was the Government going to do? It did nothing, or very little. Like most other governments, it was stunned by the suddenness and quick movement of economic events, and, moreover, was already tarnished in the eyes of the people by one or two unsavory administrative scandals.

In their distress the agricultural population turned to their brothers in the army and navy. In other countries the services put down rather than uphold disaffection. They are the guardians of law and order. In Japan, where they have always had a privileged position, they are the particular guardians of the "national spirit." In 1931 the cries of distress that came to their ears affected them particularly because part of their training is in the theory that agriculture is so much the backbone of Japanese life that the Government which neglects it is guilty of betraying "the national spirit."

There were other counts in the services' indictment. The Government's passivity in foreign affairs had created embitterment. In northeastern Asia, Russia had sovietized Mongolia and was pressing the Japanese monopoly of the all-important fishery and cannery enterprise in Siberian waters. The Five-Year Plan had brought new Soviet railways and new Soviet steel works nearer the Japanese frontier. Let American readers imagine that their next-door neighbor is Soviet Russia, and then think of the effect of such events upon those Americans who associate Moscow with nothing but world revolution. The services grew restless. Chinese harrying of Japanese interests in Manchuria added to their restlessness.

It was no wonder, therefore, that army officers in Manchuria took advantage of an incident with the Chinese to force the pace of events so far as to create the kind of military situation which under the Japanese Constitution bequeaths control of affairs in the affected zone to the military. Or that the militarization of Japan itself was but the logical sequel to the militarization of Manchuria. A civilian Government, it is true, is still in office. The Diet meets as usual. The forms of democracy are served. But the whole of Japan looks upon the army and navy as the real Government, and, since they are held to have redeemed the "national spirit," appears to be glad of it.

There is something unusual about the Japanese interpretation of love of country which has historical roots. Japan closed her country for several centuries because of the bellicosity of foreign intruders. If she were to save herself for herself, she realized that she must keep the stranger out. When Commodore Perry knocked at the door of the "hermit country" three-quarters of a century ago, however, the size and armament of his ships showed the Japanese that they could no longer remain aloof. They were likewise persuaded that if they wished to remain an independent entity they must put on the modern trappings of nationalism. They proceeded to go other nations one better in everything that savored of nationalism.

Fear, then, lay at the root of this bristling activity. It is the obverse side of the same medal that the Japanese so proudly display as "national spirit." All the old fear came to the surface when the world interfered in Manchuria. In the early days of world intervention, Western ignorance of the depth of the Japanese problem made that fear the personal possession of more Japanese than ever. If we are to keep the Pacific worthy of its name, the world must try to understand the Japanese underneath.

Ventilating Thought

MENTAL air pockets resulting from the sluggish circulation of ideas are major handicaps to healthful thinking. Like a close room whose atmosphere is quickly improved by opening a window at top and bottom, the human mentality needs fresh currents of thought obtained by a kind of cross-ventilation process. "Beware of the closed mind," said Henry Cabot Lodge in a college address years ago, and those who heeded his advice have reaped their reward in more balanced judgment, greater tolerance of outlook and keener zest in living.

Mental ruts and indolent habits of thought predispose one toward intellectual stultification. Prevention and cure of this unhappy state are both accessible to multitudes. The simple program of opening the windows of thought to fresh ideas is the only prescription necessary; but it takes persistence to follow through. We all tend to become creatures of habit, to take the line of least resistance. Most of us need to let the currents of fresh ideas sweep away prejudices and obsolete opinions.

Cross-ventilation of the thinking processes is mainly a matter of viewing things from new angles. Old subjects of interest take on vitality when thus regarded. Withdrawal from the banal, widening the receptivity of eye and ear to beauty, diversification of reading, interest in the biography of eminent men and women and the cultivation of curiosity about current affairs and world movements contribute to such ventilation. Tolerance for the views of others does not imply assent to practices which run counter to cherished fundamentals, but it is a powerful leaven in the lump of human discord. Tolerance is a fresh breeze when let into the habitations of thought.

With all its vast problems, the present age offers less excuse than any which has gone before for leading a sluggish mental existence. Unbounded opportunities for self-cultivation and improvement pervade the civilized world. Hopefulness is in the air. Across old ignorances and subjective thinking move the invigorating winds of unsefish desire for better things for all sorts and conditions of men, and these currents attune the Æolian harp of the willing intellect to greater fullness of living.

Shirt Sleeves

"MEN in shirt sleeves are writing a new economic order for America," said a Washington correspondent of the Monitor the other day, telling of the work of the National Recovery Administration. From Seattle, Wash., at the other edge of the continent, lately came a story of how 964 "White Shirts" marched in an Independence Day parade.

In Boston before the recent session of the Massachusetts Legislature adjourned the presiding officers invited state senators and representatives to shed their coats and vests, and more recently a federal judge decided it was quite in keeping with the dignity of summertime justice to hold court in shirt sleeves.

Andrew Carnegie is reputed to have said, concerning the uncertainties of wealth in the United States, that it is only three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves. But with the rising temperatures of a summer that seemed eager to deliver its full quota of calories, and with a rising courage born of several summers' steaming, many men of customarily dignified and conventional habits have opined that three generations is too long to wait.

Newspaper opinion, usually cautious in such matters, has ventured to support them in various sections of the Union. One editor believes he has found a reason for masculine discontent with warm weather when the scales show that the woolen coat, vest, trousers and other items of an average man's clothing weigh almost as many pounds as the ounces in the silken, short-sleeved summer raiment of the average woman. The Boston Herald declares it "sartorial stupidity," this adherence to coat and vest regardless of thermometer, and asks, "Can't somebody start a crusade designed to give men equal rights with women?"

With such rebellion in the air, is it too much to forecast that some day it will be possible for a salesman to make his calls acceptably in shirt sleeves? Or a college president to receive coatlessly his August visitors? Or a man to attend church in madras instead of worsted for his shoulders without an imputation of irreverence? If the freedom of the shirt can revive interest in Fourth of July parades, it might also offset somewhat the attraction of the Sunday morning golf links.

Whether the members of the N. R. A. achieve their well-known objectives, and whether the "White Shirts" of Seattle establish Americanism, they will have accomplished something if they make shirt sleeves sufficiently respectable not to have to be covered up with a coat when the temperature doesn't call for it.

New Era in International Politics?

NOW that the tumult and shouting over President Roosevelt's refusal to accede to the World Economic Conference's proposal of a temporary stabilization of the dollar have passed away, a new and unexpected fact is beginning to emerge into notice. It is becoming evident that, from the international point of view, a significant thing about the whole episode was not the President's refusal, but the manner of its reception by the rest of the world. This reception was not only unlike anything that had ever happened before; it was unlike anything that could ever even conceivably have happened. It is not improbable that the historian of the future, seeing events in a perspective that will reduce many mountainous facts of the present to the dimensions of a molehill, will regard this incident as one of the fundamental episodes in the story of human progress.

The facts are still fresh in everyone's memory. It was immediately and universally admitted that the President's refusal to coöperate with the conference on this particular issue was actuated by his conviction that any such coöperation would be inimical to the true interests of the United States. Nevertheless, his decision caused widespread disappointment and surprise. The manner in which his decision was received left no doubt that the public opinion of Europe and Britain had regarded it as the duty of the United States to subordinate its own interests to the interests of the world as a whole. This is an attitude to which the long roll of history holds absolutely no parallel; it is something new in the story of mankind. Never before has the atmosphere of international politics been one in which it has been so clearly assumed that a sovereign state ought to do anything but pursue its own self-interest.

Until comparatively recently the doctrine of Machiavelli that a state is justified in doing anything, however dishonorable, to advance its own fortunes, has been a guiding idea in international relations. Even so honorable a statesman as Lord Hugh Cecil, in a treatise on politics, took as an axiom the proposition that a government was in the nature of things bound to be more selfish than an individual.

Now, it appears, there has taken place unnoticed a complete transformation in the entire code of conduct expected in international relationships. It may be suggested that it is easy for one nation to expect another nation to be unselfish. But, easy or not, it is an expectation that has never been held before. Therein lies its supreme importance. Today, for the first time in history, there is evidence that public opinion expects nations to consider others besides themselves; and nations, like individuals, have a habit of sooner or later living up (or living down) to what is expected of them.

Legion Loyalty

IN "BATTLE ORDERS" just issued, Louis Johnson, national commander of the American Legion, calls for a mobilization of veterans behind President Roosevelt's recovery program. It is a stirring appeal, invoking the support of 10,000 Legion posts and the "loyal coöperation and services" of 1,000,000 members for "the Argonne of 1933." Undoubtedly the great body of Legionnaires will respond enthusiastically. Men who offered all they had to their country fifteen years ago will not hold back now when sacrifices are required of all for victory in what Commander Johnson calls the "greatest battle" of America's history.

It may be well, however, for certain elements in the Legion to recognize that President Roosevelt has made financial soundness of the Government the foundation of his recovery efforts. His first big step after taking office was to force through the Economy Act. That measure not only saved the country about $400,000,000 a year; even more important, it proved the Administration's purpose and power to resist the demands of congressmen who sought to use the veterans' vote for political purposes. That act established the President's power and won the confidence of the country; it formed the indispensable groundwork for the recovery program that has followed.

The Legion vigorously and mistakenly opposed the Economy Act, but after it became law Commander Johnson wisely summoned Legionnaires to coöperate with the President in its application. The Legion rightfully asked modifications of some regulations under the act which would have done grave injustice to men actually injured in line of duty. The Government lost nothing by making these proper corrections; it did not give way to political pressure, but to simple justice as established by facts and figures. And in obtaining these changes the national organization of the Legion has taken on the whole a loyal, statesmanlike and useful attitude.

But certain elements within the Legion learned no lesson from their defeat on the passage of the Economy Act. Here and there local posts and state departments have failed to fulfill the spirit of their national commander's appeal for loyal coöperation with the Government. Individual Legionnaires have pushed political efforts to destroy much of the saving accomplished. There have been plans for reprisals on public servants who upheld the President. There have been veterans' demonstrations to applaud the action of congressmen who made the most extreme demands for doles to the undeserving.

And there are efforts on foot right now to have the national convention of the American Legion which meets two months hence repeat last year's demand for immediate payment of the bonus. It should be very evident that the present battle orders do not jibe with a bonus ballyhoo. It behooves Legionnaires to consider the full implications of loyalty to country above self. And it behooves the country to recognize and encourage the patriotic efforts of the better elements in the Legion.

Editorial Notes

Because of a new Tennessee law requiring two years of study for admission to the bar, Cumberland University at Lebanon is changing its course after more than half a century of graduating students in one year. Since Cumberland has turned out, among others, forty-four college and university presidents, two United States Supreme Court justices, fourteen federal district judges, fifty-nine members of Congress, 200 judges of state courts, 850 state representatives and senators and seven governors, what will it be able to accomplish with future students, now that it is to have them twice as long?

Mr. Ford reports that he is going to use vegetables hereafter in the manufacture of his automobiles. Does this mean that spinach as usual will be expected to supply the iron?

Possibly the formulation of a blanket code for the stock market would also do away with much of the present short covering.

The New Deal in America

As seen by BENITO MUSSOLINI in *Agence Economique et Financière;* Paris

As seen by EDOUARD HERRIOT in *L'Ere Nouvelle;* Paris

Translated for The Christian Science Monitor

AFTER having carefully read Mr. Roosevelt's book, "Looking Forward," and after having put the volume back on my library shelf—but in a prominent place so that I can consult it, should the need arise—the question which I had put to the Great Fascist Council at Rome, Oct. 16, 1932, immediately occurred to me: "Does the crisis from which we have been suffering for the last four years exist within the framework of present-day systems, or is it a crisis of these systems themselves?"

How does Mr. Roosevelt answer this pressing question? On page 247 he seems to indicate that the present crisis is not a phenomenon of cyclic recurrence, but a constitutional crisis, and even a crisis of civilization.

"If," says Mr. Roosevelt, "our present social order is destined to last, it must show itself worthy of our suffering, of our sacrifices, and of the lives of those who have preceded us; and it must prove this worthiness in the next few years. We must admit that deep changes have taken place in the economic forces of the world, in a very short space of time."

It is, in my opinion, an extraordinarily significant fact that Mr. Roosevelt feels some doubts as to the duration of the present economic system; but all the rest of the book shows that so far as the author is concerned, the crisis remains within the framework of the system. . . .

Respect of private property is excellent, says Mr. Roosevelt, but the exercising of the right of private ownership cannot spare itself from public interest. The recognition of individual initiative is good, but individualism cannot be the source of poverty and must take into consideration the rights of the consumer, the worker and the stockholder. President Roosevelt agrees with the right of free competition, but in times of stress this competition is a machine which breaks down. He also admits that the state should become neither administrator, nor capitalist, but there are certain branches of activity, such as the production of electrical energy, where the state may assume directly or indirectly the task of administering the enterprise. . . .

The Roosevelt Administration is thus a government which I would describe as clearly "interventionist" in the economic field. According to the President, individuals and business directors should not act as individuals, but as cogs in the national and social machine. . . .

Many people in America and in Europe have asked themselves what proportion of "Fascism" there was in the doctrines and policy of the American President. It is not necessary to go far nor to generalize in order to answer this question. They have this in common with Fascism: the principle that the state cannot remain outside economic events, because this would result in its remaining outside and indifferent to the fate of a large portion of the population. In the course of his book, Mr. Roosevelt refers occasionally to the necessity of collaborating with all the factors in the field of production, and this recalls the fundamental principles of the Fascist Corporative State.

But, whereas Fascism is a drastic innovation, a real revolution, which has founded adequate institutions to solve organically problems from which the United States is also suffering, Mr. Roosevelt, in the course of his book, does not face squarely any of those problems, such as the juridical recognition of labor syndicates, the outlawing of struggles and strikes, workers' tribunals and, lastly, national and commercial groups (guilds) which encourage each branch of economic activity to direct itself under the protection of the state.

Mr. Roosevelt still adheres to the system of the indirect intervention of the state, by means of the action of more or less permanent committees of a political or administrative character. The atmosphere in which his system moves from both the theoretical and practical points of view, is certainly similar to the Fascist, but it would be an exaggeration to carry the comparison any further.

THE most interesting experiment of the present time is surely the American one, about which our public opinion has been so badly informed. It is certain that the present effort of President Roosevelt tends to endow America with a "statism" which has been called both Socialism and Fascism; at any rate that "directed economy" which until now had only been considered theoretically is actually at work.

M. Mussolini does not hesitate; examining President Roosevelt's policy as set out in his book "Looking Forward," the Duce pretends to find in the American effort the fundamental principles of his corporative régime, except that he reproaches President Roosevelt with having left too much place for free individualism, for example, in maintaining the right of workers to strike. Is this assertion really worthy of serious consideration?

In reality what Mr. Roosevelt seeks to organize is coöperation. He starts off with a condemnation of a liberal economy which allowed the abuses of competition and those of overproduction; but he submits the measures which he judges necessary to set right the disorder to the free vote of the political assemblies, of the House and the Senate. It is a mistake to speak of dictatorship, or of absolute powers. The essential law dominating at the present moment all activity in the United States, the National Recovery Act, was regularly voted by Congress June 13. It is because the American Parliament wishes it that henceforth all industry shall be controlled.

The National Recovery Act asks industrialists to establish freely, by means of an agreement between employers and employees, a code regulating the conditions of work, of production and competition, a code which, after having been approved by the President, will become law. This code will fix the maximum number of working hours and the minimum salary, but it does not infringe freedom to work or right of association; the American worker will not be obliged to adhere to a syndicate. The Administration will only establish a code if the interested parties have not done so themselves. That this system contains a menace to the future of our imports, which must be closely controlled, is undoubtedly true; but it is clear that internally, what the President has wanted and worked for is spontaneous agreement between these various interests.

The state controls and watches; it does not suppress liberty, but obliges it to organize itself. Because of the anarchy of American production during the past few years, can one be surprised at this effort to save the mass of producers from a confusion which would only benefit powerful tyrannies? . . .

In any case, there is a vast difference between Mr. Roosevelt's conceptions and Fascism. He has in no way infringed political liberty. He has made no call to avowed or secret militarism which is the basis of Mussolinian doctrine and of Hitlerian theories. For the execution of the Recovery Act he has asked the help of big industrialists, and of the president of the American Federation of Labor. His program is solely a program of collaboration. That is why it is so popular.

There is, therefore, no question of Fascism, and it is a mistake to make Italian authoritarianism a present of this publicity which might win over hesitating men or unhappy workers. The American experiment is of quite a different character, whatever may be its fate; it asks of liberty sacrifices which it hopes will be voluntary and temporary; it aims at willing order. It retains the parliamentary régime, its control and that of the electorate; it has not abolished the democratic idea of law. It remains free from all militarism. It does not touch the worker's rights. And these are essential differences which it would be well for us, Radical-Socialists, who desire formulas of order, but within the preserved framework of all democratic institutions, not to misunderstand. Controlled economy is neither Fascism nor collectivism.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The County Agents

THE county agents of Texas have again become shock-absorbers for an important work. In a great many counties the tremendous value of the fine working plan for an agent has not been recognized and accepted by the proper authorities. In most counties of agricultural worth in the State, however, proper coöperation has been provided to secure the valuable assistance of these trained workers—the agricultural agent and the demonstration agent.

The plow-up program couldn't have been even started without the county agents. They were the nuclei around which the program clustered. If the plan for reducing the cotton acreage shall prove successful, the county agents will be due a large measure of the general praise. Cotton has almost doubled in price since last March. This makes some farmers reluctant to put the turning plow to any portion of their cotton patches. But the plan for plowing up must have had a lot to do with the rise in price, consequently if the plan should fall to pieces the price might emulate Jill, who went up the hill only to tumble down again. The county agents are useful all the year around. . . . The good agent knows how to give advice that has demonstrated its value in actual fields, pastures, orchards and gardens. The idea that men who graduate from agricultural schools don't know anything about farming is equal to the argument that one who has studied arithmetic doesn't know anything about the multiplication table.—*Childress County* (Texas) *News.*

Commodity Dollars and Others

BECAUSE of certain vigorous language used by President Roosevelt in expressing his opposition to temporary stabilization of the principal currencies of the world as a preliminary to the appointed work of the London Economic Conference, many persons at home and abroad assume that he has been converted to advocacy of the so-called commodity dollar, presumably of the Irving Fisher type. . . .

As a candidate for President Mr. Roosevelt said publicly on July 30, 1932: "The United States could well afford to take the lead in asking for a general conference to establish less changeable fiscal relationships and to determine what can be done to restore the purchasing power of that half of the world's inhabitants who are on a silver basis and to exchange views regarding governmental finance. It is obvious that sound money is an international necessity, not a domestic consideration for one nation alone. Nothing is more needed than such an exchange of opinion; nothing could do more to create a stable condition in which trade could once more be resumed."

From these quotations it seems reasonably clear that Mr. Roosevelt did not change his views materially on the subject of the currency between July 30, 1932, and July 3, 1933. The trouble does not lie with the President, but with those European nations which had been insisting that the President, to suit their particular needs and desires, junk an important element of his plans for industrial recovery in the domestic field. It seems reasonably clear also that neither before nor after his election as President did Mr. Roosevelt regard the gold standard as the one inviolable measure of the soundness and stability of national currencies. He has insisted many times that national credit, built on the solid foundation of economy, good international relations and rational trade policies, was an element of first importance. . . .

Currencies with "a continuing purchasing power which does not greatly vary in terms of the commodities and need of modern civilization," according to the President, are being sought to replace the "fetishes of so-called international bankers." Such currencies might be said perhaps to be patterned somewhat after a commodity dollar, but there seems to be no great mystery about what the President has in mind. Apparently he desires international agreements carefully worked out under which there would be, instead of periodical money panics, wisely controlled expansion and contraction of currencies soundly based on reserves of gold or of gold and silver and on sound national credit.

The President's suggestion is rational and progressive. It is entitled on its medits to respectful consideration by chiefs of national exchequers and by "so-called international bankers." . . .—*Chicago Daily News.*

Greed and Speculation May Wreck It

SOLEMN warnings those that Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, national recovery administrator, and the American Federation of Labor broadcast from Washington. They speak alarm at the speculative surge in industry and the stock market. "If we can't come along here with increased purchasing power to support this higher production, I shudder to think what will happen," Johnson told newspaper men. "This country can't stand a new collapse."

In its monthly survey of business, the A. F. of L. said: "Industrial activity has made a spectacular increase in the last three months, but when the figures are analyzed it is clear that much of the present feverish activity is speculative. Wholesalers and retailers know that, when the agricultural processing taxes go into effect and industrial codes begin operating under the Recovery Act, prices will rise, and they want to get in ahead of price increase."

It is not difficult to divine the minds of industrial generals, captains and lieutenants. They are thinking that "under the Administration's plans we are soon to lose much of our independence. The labor cost per unit of our output is to be increased. We shall be required to pay higher prices for raw materials. Self-interest requires us to stock up now with raw materials and speed up factory production on the present basis of wages and hours of labor."

A good deal can be said in defense of that position, and it is doubtful if scolding will drive the industrial operatives and business men from it. They have had their lean years, their heavy losses, and they are as anxious for their share of prosperity as are the other interests in the nation. They must be reached by patient reasoning and frequent reminders that the long view will be the best view for them and everybody; that they should be content with moderate profits, or even no profits at all for a while, in order that the country's industrial machine may be restored to normal operation.—*Spokesman-Review* (Spokane, Wash.).